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GORBACHEV ISSUES STATEMENT ON ARMS CONTROL

PM151623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 1, 2

["Statement by M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Identical versions were carried in IZVESTIYA, TASS English, Moscow Television Service ("Vremya" newscast), and Moscow Domestic Service; last two versions were announcer-read]

[Text] The New Year of 1986 has begun to tick off its days. This will be an important, one might say pivotal, year in the Soviet State's history -- the year of the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress will determine the main frontiers of Soviet society's political, socioeconomic, and spiritual development up to the next millenium. It will adopt a program for accelerating our peaceful building. All of the CPSU's efforts are aimed at ensuring the further improvement of the Soviet people's life. A change for the better in the international arena is needed. It is awaited and demanded by the peoples of the Soviet Union, the peoples of the entire world.

Proceeding from this, at the beginning of the New Year the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet Government adopted a decision on a number of major, fundamental foreign policy actions. Their point is to promote the improvement of the international situation to the maximum extent. They are dictated by the need to overcome the negative, confrontational tendencies that have built up in recent years and to clear the way for the curtailment of the nuclear arms race on earth and its prevention in space, a general reduction in the war danger, and for the establishment of trust as an inalienable component of relations between states.

I.

The main one of these actions is a concrete program, calculated for a precisely determined period of time, for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

The Soviet Union proposes, acting gradually and consistently, the implementation and completion of the process of freeing the world of nuclear weapons within the next 15 years, before the end of the present century.

The 20th century has given mankind the energy of the atom. But this great achievement of reason cannot become an instrument of suicide for people.

Can this contradiction be resolved? We are convinced that it can. Finding effective ways to eliminate nuclear weapons is a feasible task if its solution is tackled without delay.

The Soviet Union proposes beginning, as of 1986, the implementation of a program for freeing mankind from the fear of nuclear catastrophe. The fact that the United Nations has proclaimed this year International Peace Year serves as an additional political and moral stimulus. Here it is necessary to rise above national egoism, tactical calculations, and disputes and dissensions whose significance is negligible in comparison with the preservation of the main value -- peace and a reliable future. The energy of the atom must serve only peace; our socialist state has invariably advocated and continues to advocate this.

Ours was the country which took the lead in raising, back in 1946, the question of banning the production and use of atomic weapons and using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes for mankind's benefit.

How in practical terms does the Soviet Union see the procedure for reducing nuclear arms -- both delivery vehicles and charges -- down to their complete liquidation? In summary form our proposals boil down to the following.

FIRST STAGE. Over a period of 5-8 years the Soviet Union and the United States will halve the nuclear arms which can reach each other's territory. No more than 6,000 charges will be retained on the delivery vehicles of this kind which they are left with.

It goes without saying that such a reduction is possible only given the mutual renunciation by the Soviet Union and the United States of the development [sozdaniye, testing, and deployment of space strike arms. As the Soviet Union has warned repeatedly, the development of space strike weapons will cancel hopes for the reduction of nuclear arms on earth.

The first stage will see the reaching and implementation of a decision on the complete liquidation of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone -- both ballistic and cruise missiles -- as a first stage on the path to freeing the European Continent of nuclear weapons.

Here the United States must adopt a pledge not to supply its strategic missiles and medium-range missiles to other countries; Britain and France must adopt a pledge not to build up their own corresponding nuclear arms.

Right from the start it is necessary for the Soviet Union and the United States to agree to ending any nuclear explosions and to call on other states to join in this moratorium as swiftly as possible.

And if the first stage of nuclear disarmament applies to the Soviet Union and the United States, it is because it is precisely they that must set an example for the other nuclear powers. We stated this with the utmost frankness to U.S. President R. Reagan during the Geneva meeting.

THE SECOND STAGE. During this stage, which must begin no later than 1990 and last 5-7 years, the other nuclear powers will begin to join in nuclear disarmament. They would first adopt a pledge to freeze all of their nuclear arms and not to have them on the territories of other countries.

During this period the Soviet Union and the United States will continue the reductions on which they agreed during the first stage, will implement further measures to eliminate their own medium-range nuclear arms, and will freeze their tactical nuclear means.

After the Soviet Union and the United States complete the 50-percent reduction of their relevant arms during the second stage, yet another radical step will be taken: All of the nuclear powers will eliminate tactical nuclear weapons, that is, means with a range (radius of operation) of up to 1,000 km.

At this stage the Soviet-U.S. accord on a ban on space strike arms would have to become multilateral, with compulsory participation by the leading industrial powers.

All nuclear powers would end nuclear weapons tests.

A ban would be established on the creation of nonnuclear arms based on new physical principles and on approaching nuclear or other means of mass destruction in terms of their casualty-producing capabilities [porazhayushiye sposobnosti]

THE THIRD STAGE will begin no later than 1995, during which the elimination of all remaining nuclear arms will be completed. /By the end of 1999 no nuclear weapons will be left on earth. A universal accord on ensuring that these weapons are never revived again will be elaborated.

It is envisaged that special procedures for the destruction of nuclear weapons and for the dismantling, conversion [pereoborudovaniye], or destruction of delivery vehicles will be elaborated. In the process, the quantity of weapons subject to elimination at each stage, the places where they will be destroyed, and so forth will be agreed on.

Verification of the armaments subject to destruction and limitation would be implemented via both national technical means and onsite inspections. The Soviet Union is prepared to reach agreement on any other additional verification measures.

The adoption of the program of nuclear disarmament that we are proposing would certainly have a beneficial influence on the talks being held in bilateral and multilateral forums. It would determine clearly defined routes and landmarks, would establish specific timetables for reaching and implementing accords, and would make talks purposeful and single-minded. The dangerous tendency whereby the pace of the arms race outstrips the fruitfulness of talks would be stopped.

Thus, we propose entering the third millennium without nuclear weapons on the basis of mutually acceptable and strictly verified accords. If the U.S. Administration -- as it has repeatedly stated -- is committed to the goal of completely eliminating nuclear weapons everywhere, it is being given a practical opportunity to actually do just that. Instead of spending the next 10-15 years creating new weapons in space, which are extremely dangerous for mankind and are allegedly intended to make nuclear arms unnecessary, is it not more sensible to tackle the destruction of these arms themselves -- and ultimately reduce them to zero? The Soviet Union, I repeat, proposes precisely this course.

The Soviet Union appeals to all peoples and states -- primarily, of course, the nuclear states -- to support the program for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000. It is quite obvious to any unprejudiced person that nobody will lose out as a result of the implementation of such a program, but everyone will benefit. It is a problem of importance to all mankind; it can and must be resolved jointly. And the faster the program is translated into the language of practical action, the more secure life on our planet will be.

II.

Guided by this approach and the desire to take yet another practical step in the context of a nuclear disarmament program, the Soviet Union has made an important decision.

We will extend our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which expired 31 December 1985, for 3 months. This moratorium will stay in force even longer if the United States, for its part, also ends nuclear tests. We again suggest to the United States that it join this initiative, whose importance is obvious to literally everyone in the world.

Clearly, it was by no means easy for us to make this decision. The Soviet Union cannot show unilateral restraint with regard to nuclear tests ad infinitum. But the stakes are too high and the level of responsibility is too high for us not to try all possibilities for influencing the position of others by force of example.

All specialists, scientists, politicians, and military men agree that ending tests will close, in a very reliable way, channels for improving nuclear weapons. This is the paramount task. Merely reducing nuclear arsenals without banning nuclear weapons tests does not provide a way out of the dilemma of the nuclear threat, since the remaining weapons are modernized and the opportunity for creating increasingly sophisticated and deadly nuclear weapons and for testing new varieties of them at test sites is retained.

Consequently, ending tests is a practical step toward eliminating nuclear arms.

I want to say the following at the outset. There are no grounds for possible references to verification as an obstacle to establishing a moratorium on nuclear explosions. We categorically state that verification is not a problem for us. If the United States embarks on ending all nuclear explosions on a reciprocal basis the proper verification of observance of the moratorium will be fully ensured by national technical means and with the help of international procedures -- with onsite inspections where necessary. We invite the United States to agree to this.

The Soviet Union resolutely advocates that the moratorium be a bilateral and subsequently, multilateral action. We also advocate the resumption of trilateral talks (with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain) on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. This could be done immediately, even this month. We are also prepared to immediately start multilateral talks, in which all the nuclear powers would participate, on the prohibition of tests within the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

The nonaligned countries propose holding consultations for the purpose of extending the validity of the 1963 Moscow treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater to underground tests which are currently not covered by this treaty. The Soviet Union also agrees with this.

Since last summer we have been calling on the United States to follow our example and end nuclear explosions. So far Washington has not done so despite the protests and demands of the public and despite the will of the majority of the world's states. By detonating more and more new nuclear devices, the U.S. side is continuing its pursuit of the unrealizable dream of military superiority. This is a fruitless and dangerous policy; a policy unworthy of the level of civilization which contemporary society has reached.

In view of the absence of a positive reaction from the United States, the Soviet Union had every right to renew nuclear tests as early as 1 January 1986. If the familiar "logic" of the arms race were to be followed, then that, evidently was how one ought to have acted.

But the whole point is that a decisive break must be made with precisely that kind of logic, if one is permitted to use that word. We are making yet another attempt in this direction. Otherwise, the process of military rivalry will be transformed into an avalanche in which any control over the development of events would become impossible. It is inadmissible to submit to the elemental forces of a nuclear race. This would mean acting contrary to the voice of reason and to the human sense of self-preservation. New, bold approaches, new political thinking, and a sharpened awareness of responsibility for the destiny of the peoples are what is required.

The U.S. Administration again has additional time in which to weigh our proposals about ending nuclear explosions and to respond positively to them. Precisely this sort of reaction will be expected of Washington throughout the world.

The Soviet Union addresses its appeal to the U.S. President and Congress, and to the U.S. people.

There exists the possibility of halting the process of nuclear arms improvement and of trying out [otrabotka] new arms of this kind. This opportunity must not be missed. The Soviet proposals place the Soviet Union and the United States on an equal footing. They contain no attempts to outsmart or score points over the other side. We propose embarking on the path of sensible and responsible solutions.

III.

For implementation of the program for the reduction and elimination of nuclear arsenals, the entire existing system of talks must be brought into play and the mechanisms of disarmament must operate at the highest possible efficiency.

The Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space armaments are being resumed in Geneva in a matter of days. During the meeting with President R. Reagan in Geneva last November, we had a frank discussion on a whole range of problems which are the subject of these negotiations; that is, on space, strategic offensive arms, and medium-range nuclear means. It was decided that the negotiations be accelerated and this understanding cannot remain just a declaration.

The Soviet delegation in Geneva will have instructions to act strictly in conformity with this understanding. We expect the U.S. side to adopt an equally constructive approach, above all, on the question of space. Space must be kept peaceful, strike weapons must not be deployed there. They must not even be created. And let there be the strictest verification in this case, which includes allowing inspections at the relevant laboratories.

Mankind is at a crucial stage in the new space era. It is time to abandon stone age ways of thinking, when the main preoccupation was to provide oneself with a bigger club or a heavier rock. We are against weapons in space. Our material and intellectual potential enables the Soviet Union to create any weapon if we are forced to do so. But we are aware of our full responsibility to present and future generations. It is our profound belief that we must go into the 3d millennium not with a "star wars" program, but with large-scale projects for the peaceful exploration of space through the efforts of all mankind. We are proposing practical efforts to elaborate and implement these projects. It is one very important way of ensuring progress over our entire planet and the formation of a reliable system of security for all.

Preventing the arms race from spreading to space means removing the obstacle to deep reductions of nuclear armaments. The Soviet proposal on halving the corresponding Soviet and U.S. nuclear armaments is on the table at Geneva and is an important step on the path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Obstructing the solution of the space problem means not wanting to halt the arms race on earth. This must be said bluntly and for all to hear. It is no accident that the supporters of the nuclear arms race are also zealous supporters of the "star wars" program. They are two aspects of the same policy which is hostile to people's interests.

Now, the European aspect of the nuclear problem. The situation where, contrary to common sense and contrary to European peoples' national interests, U.S. first-strike missiles are continuing to be deployed in certain West European countries is extremely worrying. This problem has been discussed for many years. And, in the meantime, security conditions in Europe have become worse and worse.

It is time to halt this development of events and cut this Gordian knot. Long ago the Soviet Union proposed ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The proposal remains in force. As a first, radical, step in that direction we are now proposing, as I said above, the elimination of all Soviet and U.S. ballistic and cruise missiles in the European zone in the first stage of the program we are putting forward.

The achievement of tangible results at the Geneva talks would give our program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 considerable material substance.

IV.

The Soviet Union also considers it an entirely realistic task to totally eliminate those barbarous weapons of mass destruction, chemical weapons, during this century.

Some progress has recently been noted at the talks on chemical weapons which are taking place within the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. But these talks have been impermissably dragged out. We are in favor of intensifying the talks on the conclusion of an effective, verifiable international convention on the banning of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of these weapons, as was agreed with U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva.

In the matter of a ban on chemical weapons, as on other disarmament issues, a fresh outlook is required of all participants in talks. I wish to stress quite clearly that the Soviet Union stands for the speediest, total elimination of these weapons and the industrial base for their manufacture itself. We are prepared to ensure the prompt declaration of locations of enterprises for the production of chemical weapons and the cessation of production, to begin the elaboration of procedures for the destruction of the relevant production base. And to embark, soon after the convention comes into force, on the elimination of chemical weapon stockpiles. All this would take place under strict control [kontrol], including international on-site verifications [proverki na mestakh].

The radical solution of this problem would also be promoted by certain interim steps. For instance, it would be possible to agree, on a multilateral basis, on not transferring chemical weapons to anyone and not deploying them on the territory of other states. As for the Soviet Union, it has always strictly adhered to these principles in its practical policy. We call on other states to follow this example and display the same restraint.

V.

Alongside the removal of weapons of mass destruction from state's arsenals the Soviet Union proposes that conventional arms and armed forces become the subject of negotiated reductions.

An accord at the Vienna talks could be the signal for the start of a movement in this direction. At present the outlines are emerging, so to speak, of a possible decision on the reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops and a subsequent freeze on the level of armed forces of the opposing groupings in central Europe. The Soviet Union and our Warsaw Pact allies are filled with the will to achieve success at the Vienna talks. If the other side really seeks this too, then 1986 could be a milestone for the Vienna talks. We proceed on the basis that a possible accord on troop reductions naturally requires reasonable monitoring [kontrol]. We are prepared for that. As for the observance of a commitment on freezing the numerical strength of troops, in addition to national technical means it would be possible to establish permanent monitoring points [punkty kontrolya] to monitor the entry of any troops contingents into the reduction zone.

Now, turning to that important forum, the Stockholm Conference on Condidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. It is called upon to ensure the creation of barriers in the path of the use of force and covert prepartations for war -- on land, at sea, or in the air. Possibilities for this have emerged.

In our opinion, particularly in the present situation, it is necessary to lower the level of troop numbers taking part in major military exercises of which notification must be given under the Helsinki Final Act.

The time has also come to set about effectively tackling the unresolved problems at the conference. The worst bottleneck there, as is known, is the question of notifications concerning major exercises of ground, naval, and air forces. It goes without saying that these are serious problems; they must be resolved thoroughly in the interest of increasing confidence in Europe. But if it is not possible for the time being to resolve them comprehensively [v komplekse], why not seek to solve them piece by piece [po chastyam]. For instance, to reach agreement now on notifications of major ground and air force exercises and to carry the question of naval activity over to the next stage of the conference.

It is no accident that a considerable proportion of the new Soviet initiatives are addressed directly to Europe. In efforts to achieve a sharp turn in favor of the policy of peace, Europe could have a special mission. This mission is building detente anew.

Europe has essential and frequently unique historical experience in this sphere. It is enough to recall that through the joint efforts of the Europeans, the United States, and Canada the Helsinki Final Act was drawn up. If a specific and tangible example of the new way of thinking and political psychology in the approach to problems of peace, cooperation, and international trust is needed, then this historic document can largely provide it.

VI.

For the Soviet Union, as one of the major Asian powers, ensuring security in Asia is of vital importance. The Soviet program for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century is in tune with the moods of the peoples of the Asian Continent for whom the problems of peace and security are just as acute as for the peoples of Europe. One cannot fail to recall here that Japan -- its cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- fell victim to nuclear bombings, while Vietnam was the target of chemical weapons.

We value highly the construction initiatives put forward by socialist countries in Asia, India, and other members of the Nonaligned Movement. We attach great importance to the fact that both of the nuclear powers located on the Asian Continent, the USSR and the PRC, have pledged the nonfirst-use of nuclear weapons.

The implementation of our program would radically change the situation in Asia. It would also deliver the peoples in that part of the world from the fear engendered by the nuclear and chemical threat and would raise security in that region to a qualitatively new level.

We regard our program as a contribution to the joint quest of all Asian countries for a common, comprehensive approach to the establishment of a system of secure and lasting peace on this continent.

VII.

Our new proposals are addressed to the entire world. The switch to active steps to stop the arms race and reduce arms is also a necessary prerequisite for resolving ever worsening global problems: the destruction of man's environment, the need to find new sources of energy, and the struggle against economic backwardness, hunger, and disease.

The principle of armament instead of development imposed by militarism must be replaced by the reverse order of things -- disarmament for development. The noose of the trillion-dollar debt which is now strangling dozens of countries and entire continents is a direct consequence of the arms race. More than $250 billion are annually pumped out of the developing states, a sum almost identical to the size of the giant U.S. military budget. In fact, this coincidence is far from coincidental.

The Soviet Union advocates that all arms limitation and reduction and every move toward getting rid of nuclear weapons should not only bring the peoples greater security, but should also make it possible to allocate greater resources to improving people's living conditions. It is no coincidence that the peoples seeking to emerge from backwardness and to reach the level of the highly developed industrial countries link the prospects for removing the debt dependency on imperialism which exhausts their economies with the limitation and elimination of armaments, the reduction of military expenditure, the transfer of resources to social and economic development goals. This topic will undoubtedly occupy a very important place during the upcoming international disarmament and development conference in Paris this summer.

The Soviet Union is opposed to the implementation of measures in the disarmament sphere being made dependent on so-called regional conflicts. What lies behind this is both a reluctance to travel the path of disarmament and a desire to impose on sovereign peoples a will that is alien to them, usages which make it possible to maintain profoundly unjust conditions of existence for some countries at others' expense, and the utilization of their natural, human, and spiritual resources for the egoistic, imperialistic aims of individual states or aggressive groupings. The Soviet Union has opposed and will continue to oppose this. It has been and will be a consistent champion of the peoples' freedom, peace, and security and the strengthening of international law and order. Its aim is not the fanning of regional conflicts, but their liquidation through collective efforts on just principles -- the sooner, the better.

Nowadays there is no shortage of statements of allegiance to the cause of peace. But what is in short supply is concrete action aimed at strengthening its foundations. What too frequently lies behind peace-loving words is a policy of war preparations and a gamble on force. What is more, statements essentially aimed at dispelling the new element that beneficially colors international relations today -- the "spirit of Geneva" -- are also being made from high rostrums. The matter is not confined to statements. Actions are being taken which are plainly calculated to fan hostility and mistrust and to revive the opposite of detente -- the atmosphere of confrontation.

We reject such a way of acting and thinking. We want 1986 not just to be a peaceful year, but to enable us to complete the 20th century under the sign of peace and nuclear disarmament. The package of new foreign policy initiatives proposed by us is designed to ensure that mankind greets the year 2000 beneath peaceful skies and space, that it does not fear a nuclear, chemical, or any other threat of destruction and is firmly confident of its own survival and the continuation of the human race.

The resolute new actions now being undertaken by the Soviet Union to protect peace and improve the entire international situation are an expression of the body and spirit of our domestic and foreign policy and their organic fusion. That fundamental historic law-governed feature emphasized by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The whole world can see that our country raises still higher the banner of peace, freedom, and humanism raised above the planet by Great October.

When it is a matter of preserving peace and freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear war no one can remain indifferent or aloof.

This is a matter for each and every one of us. The contribution of each state, big or small, socialist or capitalist, is important here. The contribution of each responsible political party, each public organization, and each person is important here.

There is no task more urgent, noble, or humane than pooling all our efforts to achieve this lofty goal. This task must be fulfilled by people of our generation, without transferring it onto our descendants' shoulders. That is the command of the time, if you will, the burden of historic responsibility for our decisions and actions in the period remaining before the beginning of the 3d millennium.

The course of peace and disarmament has been and remains the core of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State. Actively pursuing it, the Soviet Union is ready for extensive cooperation with all who act from positions of reason, goodwill, and an awareness of the responsibility for safeguarding mankind's future -- a future without wars or weapons.

West Must Respond to Statement

LD152334 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2002 GMT 15 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpts] The "Vremya" program has already acquainted you with the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. While our review is on the air, news agency teleprinters are working at full speed. This most important document is being carried by all the leading mass media organs. Reports of it will be published today in the evening newspapers of West European and U.S. countries; tomorrow we can await commentaries on this truly important international event.

So today the world has witnessed yet another peace-loving initiative by the Soviet leadership. Moscow has again stated its desire for peace, Moscow has again proposed a specific program for the elimination of the threat of thermonuclear self-destruction that hangs over the planet. There is, of course, no need to talk about the importance and the timely nature of this document. Now it is up to the West. We shall wait to see how the West as a whole, and Washington in particular, reacts to the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU.

GORBACHEV GREETS CONGRESS ON PEACEFUL FUTURE

LD160932 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 16 TASS -- Follows the full text of a message of greeting from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to a congress of scientists and cultural workers for a peaceful future of the planet:

I greet the attendees at the congress of scientists and cultural workers for a peaceful future of the planet.

Your congress opens the calendar of tangible actions which will certainly abound in 1986 which has been declared by the United Nations Organization the International Year of Peace. It is significant that you have gathered in Warsaw, a city whose present-day appearance symbolizes man's irresistible will for constructive endeavour and peace.

Humanity today is facing quite a few complex and difficult problems, at national, regional and global levels.

But there is no one more urgent among them than the task of removing the nuclear threat -- stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to outer space -- and preserving civilization.

The Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva has kindled hope for improvements in the international situation and stronger general security. But for the hope to materialize, it is essential that both sides fulfill the reached accords in good faith. The Geneva process should be carried on and determine the further course of events in the world, which is demanded by the peoples and which is really necessary.

I can assure the delegates to the congress that the Soviet Union will continue to do everything that depends on it in order to curb the arms race, to terminate it on earth and prevent it in outer space. This is what our far-reaching steps, plans and proposals coming in line with the interests of further progress of all humankind are aimed at. Our choice is not military competition, but comprehensive international cooperation in all spheres, including the sphere of science and culture.

In a bid to assist to a maximum degree a radical improvement of the international situation and the ridding of the human race, once and for all, of the fear of the possibility of a nuclear holocaust or use of other barbaric weapons of mass annihilation, the Soviet Union has just advanced a peace initiative of historic significance addressed to the United States of America, the other nuclear powers, to all governments and nations of the world.

We propose to reach agreement on the adoption of a program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons the world over within the next 15 years, before the end of the 20th century, we put forward a concrete plan of step-by-step measures leading toward that goal and provide for strict international verification of their implementation. We are convinced that this is a realistic prospect, naturally, on the condition that the development of space strike weapons is renounced. The atom only for peace, outer space only for peace -- such is our program.

We also propose to eliminate as early as in this century the chemical weapons, their stockpiles and the industrial base for their manufacture -- also under strict verification, including international on-site inspections.

We suggest banning the development of non-nuclear arms based on new physical principles and approaching nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in their hitting power.

We also consider it possible to reach, at long last, meaningful accords of mutual troop and arms reductions in the centre of Europe at the Vienna talks and on non-use of force and strengthening mutual confidence at the conference in Stockholm.

As one more confirmation of the seriousness and sincerity of its intentions and of its readiness to go over as soon as possible to practical actions for strengthening peace and delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war, the Soviet Union has decided to prolong for another three months the moratorium it declared on any nuclear explosions and urges the United States and then other nuclear powers to accede to it.

In short the Soviet Union comes up with a concrete programme for achieving the aim to which your congress is devoted, the aim of safeguarding a peaceful future for this planet. And we appeal to the peace forces throughout the world to support this programme.

We are convinced that mankind's intellectual potential should be used for amplifying its material and cultural riches and not for developing new types of deadly weapons of global destruction.

Peaceful cooperation of states and peoples, and not preparation for "star wars" -- such is the way we understand mankind's approach to the question of space. Peaceful space is an important precondition for banishing the war danger from the life of people.

The great power of the struggle for peace lies in the words of truth, truth about terrible consequences of a nuclear conflict, unless it is averted.

The attendees at your congress -- influential representatives of scientific and cultural communities -- can play a significant role in disseminating this truth and making broad public circles aware of their humane duty to take an active part in efforts for a really lasting peace.

I wish your congress success in its work towards the common aim which is the main one for all -- the triumph of a lasting peace on earth.

[Signed] M. Gorbachev

SOVIET-U.S. ARMS TALKS PLENARY MEETING HELD

LD161103 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Geneva, January 16 TASS -- A scheduled round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons has opened here today with the plenary meeting of the delegations. The Soviet delegation is led by Viktor Karpov, the U.S. delegation -- by Max Kampelman.

U.S. CONDUCTS 'SECRET' UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTS

LD151509 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 15 TASS -- The United States made from 12 to 19 secret underground tests of various types of nuclear weapons on the Nevada test range in a period from 1982 to 1984 inclusive. This was reported here, referring to reliable sources, by the private research organisation, the Natural Resources Defence Council. Over that period the U.S. Department of Energy made in Nevada 44 officially announced underground nuclear explosions.

The council staff-member, specialist in the sphere of nuclear armaments William Arkin has told journalists that the Washington administration is trying to conceal from the public its activities in the sphere of underground nuclear tests, while deliberately exaggerating "accomplishments" of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" allegedly intended to "put an end to nuclear weapons for all time".

Touching upon the report of the Council of Environmental Quality, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST stresses that universal attention in the problem of underground nuclear tests sharply increased when in summer last year the Soviet Union announced a unilateral moratorium on these tests and proposed that the United States should follow its example.

Many scientists in the United States stated that a ban on explosions was the best means of retarding the pace of the arms race, recalled the newspaper WASHINGTON POST. The American Administration, however, turned down the Soviet proposal and stated that nuclear explosions were necessary to develop new weapons and to reaffirm confidence in its old specimens.

## CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE COMPLETES SESSION

PM151435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] The 37th session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the planning sphere was held in the SRV 8-13 January. CEMA countries' representatives on the committee, leaders of the CEMA members' central planning organs, and a representative of Yugoslavia took part in the session. A representative of Laos was present as an observer.

The session was chaired by N.V. Talyzin, USSR representative on the committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. The committee defined the consistent implementation of the comprehensive program for the CEMA members' scientific and technical progress through the year 2000, adopted at the 41st (extraordinary) meeting of the CEMA session, as a most important area of their future activity. The draft program for the construction of nuclear power stations in the CEMA member countries through 2000 was approved for submission to the CEMA session. Materials were examined containing proposals bringing the CEMA members' economic mechanisms closer together in spheres of great importance for the development of reciprocal economic relations. There was a discussion of question of improving the planning, organizational, currency-financial, and legal conditions encouraging the development of cooperation in production, science, and technology, and direct ties within the CEMA framework. Areas of cooperation in the planning sphere in 1986-1990 were approved, as were measures to further improve the organization of multilateral cooperation within the committee's framework. Other concrete questions of the CEMA members' cooperation in the planning sphere were discussed, including the question of organzing cooperation to help the SRV increase the traffic handling capacity of the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh city railroad. The committee discussed prospects for economic cooperation between the SRV and other CEMA members.

The session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

## POLISH OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CEMA COOPERATION

LD121754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Correspondent Vasiliy Lesovik report from Poland]

[Excerpt] At the session of the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which was held a few days ago in Moscow, concrete prospects in the fields of specialization and cooperation, similar to those existing between the Prazhka works and the Kama truck plant were discussed. Apart from that, specific attention was paid to the new progressive form of deepening the socialist integration -- the creation of joint enterprises. Here, for instance, is what (Anatol Dziki), leading specialist in the Planning Commission of the PPR Council of Ministers, pointed out on the subject.

[Begin (Dziki) recording in Polish with superimposed Russian translation] I believe that creation of joint enterprises is one of the most important trends in the Polish-Soviet economic cooperation.

These enterprises will have joint capital investments at their disposal and turn out products to meet the needs of both countries. At present, a number of Polish ministries have already prepared some concrete proposals concerning the creation of such enterprises in machine-building, chemical and light industries, and in the agro-industrial complex. The creation of such enterprises will make it possible to use the possibilities of the socialist economic integration in a fuller way for the benefit of the peoples of our countries. [end recording]

GOSTELERADIO SIGNS PROTOCOLS WITH CUBA, SRV

LD140017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] A working protocol was signed in Moscow today on cooperation in the field of television and radio broadcasting between USSR Gosteleradio and the Cuban Institute for Radio and Television for 1986-87. On the same day a working protocol on cooperation between USSR Gosteleradio and the radio broadcasting and television commission attached to the SRV Council of Ministers was signed. The further development of exchanges of television and radio material on life in the USSR and Cuba and the USSR and Vietnam is envisaged. The protocols were signed by Comrade Aksenov, chairman of the USSR Gosteleradio, Comrade Gonzalez, chairman of the Cuban Institute for Radio and Television, and Comrade (Chan Lam), chairman of the radio and broadcasting and television commission attached to the SRV Council of Ministers.

## U.S. ALLIES REJECT LIBYA SANCTIONS CALL

PM152009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS, REUTER reports under the general heading "Washington's 'Mailed Fist'": "No Agreement To Boycott"]

[Text] Vienna, 15 Jan -- (TASS) FRG Chancellor H. Kohl has stated that the FRG rejects all boycott measures against Libya. He noted in an Austrian television interview that "the FRG's relations with Libya are fundamentally different from U.S. relations with Libya." I am deeply skeptical about the policy of economic boycott, since international experience shows that it has not had any significant effect, H. Kohl noted.

Brussels, 15 Jan -- (TASS) The Belgian news agency BELGA reports that the 12 EEC countries do not agree with the U.S. decision on economic sanctions against Libya. And this is despite the fact that the United States is continuing to insist on the allies' support for its actions. The EEC stance is based, on the one hand, on economic interests and, on the other, on the belief that this U.S. policy will be ineffective.

Calgary (Canada), 15 Jan (REUTER) -- An employment agency in this oil industry center has stated that it has been inundated with requests by Canadians to be sent to Libya to replace the Americans who have been recalled, despite the fact that Canada has joined in Washington's sanctions against Libya. U.S. citizens are making the same requests. Most of them are unemployed. There are around 1,300 Canadians currently working in Libya. The government says that it has no legal powers to make them leave.

## PEN CLUB DELEGATES PROTEST INVITATION TO SHULTZ

LD152102 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Orlov reports:

The International PEN Congress attended by writers, playwrights, poets from many countries, is under way here. The congress takes place in conditions when representatives of some national PEN centres try to impose on its members the stand of liberal, conciliatory pseudohumanism, to take them away from vital problems of the present, to set the International PEN at loggerheads with the world of socialism, and to draw it in an intensive anti-communist, anti-Soviet campaign led by the ruling circles of imperialist countries. A concrete manifestation of this trend was, specifically, the fact that persons whose activity over a number of years has been aimed at stirring up enmity and hatred among peoples were invited to the New York congress as guests. As is known, this compelled a delegation of Soviet writers to refuse to participate in the congress. The invitation to attend the congress was also turned down by a number of other literary workers, among them well known Colombian writer, laureate of the Nobel Prize Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

Many delegates of the forum condemned the decision adopted in a narrow circle to invite U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to open the congress. In a letter published by THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper and the NATION magazine, prominent American writer Edgar Doctorow stressed that he protests against the invitation to address the congress to a representative of the administration which supports reactionary regimes that suppress the freedom of their peoples.

A letter to Shultz bearing the signatures of 65 prominent American authors was circulated among delegates of the congress on the eve of its opening. "the administration you represent has done nothing to further freedom of expression either at home or abroad", the letter says. "Your administration supports governments that silence, imprison, even torture their citizens for their beliefs".

Speaking at the congress poetess Rosario Murillo of Nicaragua urged writers of the whole world to show solidarity with the Nicaraguan people which is waging the struggle against Washington's aggressive intrigues. She said the United States pursues a policy of genocide against Nicaragua.

## COOPERATION ON UPHOLDING HUMAN RIGHTS EXAMINED

LD151054 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 15 Jan 86

[By Academician Kudryavtsev]

[Text] Moscow, January 15 TASS -- The fundamental differences of the socialist and bourgeois concepts of human rights in no way mean a negation of the immense importance of international cooperation in the cause of upholding human rights, Academician Vladimir Kudryavtsev writes in the first issue of the Journal "MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTTNOSHENIYA" (WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS).

The fact that it was precisely socialist countries that suggested the major international documents in the field of human rights is being veiled in the West. The Soviet Union was the initiator of sealing in the U.N. Charter the principle of respect for basic human rights and freedoms. The Soviet Union submitted the basic provisions of a convention on the prevention of the crimes of genocide and on punishment for it, and came up with the initiative of adopting the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and elaborated a draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid. The Soviet Union was the initiator of the convocation of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (in Helsinki in 1975) and played the leading role in the adoption of the conference's Final Act which determined the directions and concrete forms of countries' cooperation, including that on matters pertaining to human rights.

Western powers stubbornly resisted the inclusion of points on social and economic rights in international agreements. During the elaboration of covenants of human rights they insisted on sealing only civil and political rights.

Western powers suggest creating various supranational bodies -- from a U.N. high commissioner on human rights to an international court on human rights. By putting forward such projects and not binding itself with any real obligations concerning the ensurance of human rights and freedoms, the West seeks to achieve a propaganda effect and to open up a possibility for interference in the internal affairs of socialist states.

"Our stand is", Academician Kudryavtsev points out, "that the upholding of human rights is an internal affair of each country. This proceeds from the principle of state sovereignty sealed in the U.N. Charter. When tackling these matters, each state should, of course, act in accordance with its international obligations, and universally recognised principles and norms of contemporary international law. However, not a single state, whatever the motives it is guided by, should interfere in the administration of justice in another country".

## DRA UN ENVOY'S PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD160017 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 15 TASS -- In accordance with the aims of the April Revolution, the Afghan people is implementing profound social, economic and political changes, is striving to normalise relations with neighbours, Mohammad Farid Zarif, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations, said at a press conference at the United Nations headquarters. Representative Loya Jirgah and the Supreme Jirgah of frontier tribes that were held late last year and whose decisions expressed complete support for the government's home and foreign policy have become an important stage in the consolidation and widening of the social basis of the revolutionary power of the people, development of broad national cooperation, he said.

He said that of much importance is the decision of the Supreme Jirgah of frontier tribues that their territories should not be used as a bridgehead for the escalation of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Therefore so much concern is evoked by neo-colonalist punitive actions of "pacification" of Pushtun tribes, traditionally independent and friendly to the Afghan people, that were unleashed by the Pakistani authorities. Planes, tanks, artillery are used in these brutal operations.

The ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations confirmed the sincere striving of Afghanistan's government to press for the normalisation of relations with Pakistan in the interests of both countries and peoples, of durable peace in the region. An evidence of this is a constructive and flexible stand of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the Afghan-Pakistani talks held through personal representative of the United Nations secretary general, the talks whose progress depends on Pakistan's political will and readiness to approach them from a similar position.

## DRA LETTER TO UN PROTESTS PAKISTANI 'AGGRESSION'

LD151709 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 15 TASS -- The Government of Afghanistan has informed the international community of new provocations by the Pakistani authorities against the Afridi and Shinvari free tribes living in the area of the Afghan-Pakistani border.

A letter from the DRA permanent mission at the United Nations to the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar notes that the Pakistani military are conducting undisguised acts of aggression against the tribes, destroying villages and settlements, houses and mosques, flagrantly violating the historical and national customs and traditions of the tribes of the free areas. The DRA Government draws attention to the negative consequences of such provacative actions, the letter notes.

## COLD WAR ATTITUDES HEARD IN WEINBERGER SPEECH

LD151402 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov writes:

A conference on problems of the so-called "low intensity conflicts" has opened at a military base in the outskirts of the American capital. Attending it are high-placed representatives of the administration, military and civilian employees of the Pentagon and journalists who are close to the White House and the Department of Defense. In the Reagan administration's vocabulary "low intensity conflicts" stand for aggressive actions by the American military conducted under the pretext of protecting U.S. national interests. The occupation of Grenada and the imposition of an anti-people regime on the island is a typical example of such actions.

The tone of the conference was set by the United States Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger who delivered a speech in the worst traditions of the cold war. It boiled down to calls to "restrain communism" militarily. The head of the Pentagon contended that the struggle of the peoples of developing countries for national liberation, for the pursuance of an independent foreign and home policy is caused by Communist intrigues and that for this reason Washington should prevent it by using its armed forces. The secretary even stated that the United States almost has the right to interfere at will in the affairs of foreign states. He said that if it came to intervening the task would be to decide on the forms of intervention and its participants.

In an attempt to rewrite history Weinberger declared that the previous American interventions in the affairs of other states had prevented "destructions and bloodshed". Judging by what Weinberger said, the Pentagon's "special forces" is the most suitable instrument of intervention in regions of "low intensity conflicts". As is known, the "special force" consists of units of Green Berets and Rangers, who have earned infamy in Vietnam, Grenada and other countries. Contrary to obvious facts, Weinberger contended that the American special units are trained supposedly not only for acts of intervention but also for rendering humanitarian assistance to the people of countries to which they are sent.

## DEMICHEV MEETS WITH USIA DIRECTOR WICK 15 JAN

LD151742 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 15 Jan 86

["USSR-USA: Questions of Cooperation Discussed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan (TASS) -- Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, received Charles Wick, U.S. Information Agency (USIA) director today.

In a conversation which took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, questions of implementing the clauses signed in Geneva of the joint agreement on contracts, exchanges, and cooperation in the fields of science, technology, education, culture, and the program of cooperation and exchanges between the USSR and the United States for the years 1986-88, were discussed.

U.S. Ambassador to the USSR A. Hartman, was present during the conversation.

REPORTS, COMMENTS ON U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

Soviet Ambassador Warns U.S.

AU151923 Rome ANSA in English 1919 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, January 15 -- The Soviet ambassador to Italy, Nikolay Lunkov, charged the United States today of having started massing naval forces near the Libyan coast well before the December 27 airport attacks in Rome and Vienna.

"It's no accident that people say the Pentagon treats the Mediterranean, thousands of miles away from the United States, as if it were no more than a pond inside its territory", he quipped at a ceremony in Rome for the release of the book "Gorbachev, the Soviet Moves Towards the Year 2000". The book is a collection of speeches delivered by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during 1985.

Lunkov blamed the "deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean" on U.S. and Israeli policies towards Libya.

The diplomat pointed to "economic aggression" unleashed against the north African state and the approach of massive naval forces at its coast. "All this", he asserted, "despite the fact that Libya declared itself fully extraneous to the terrorist actions in Rome and Vienna".

The moves "compelled" the Soviet Union to issue a warning to the United States and the West to "carefully measure" the steps they take in the Mediterranean and Middle East with a sense of realism about the processes currently underway in the area."

The Soviet Union expects the United States to display a "lucid understanding of existing realities", Lukanov admonished.

It also expects Washington to "carefully weigh the dangerous consequences that could come about if it persists in its policy towards the sovereign Liyba state.

The United States must display the kind of caution the world expects from it and "give more moderating advice to its unshackled partner, the State of Israel", he added.

Naval Units Gather

PM152005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS, REUTER, and own correspondent V. Gan reports under the general heading: "Washington's 'Mailed Fist'": "Off Foreign Shores"]

[Text] New York, 15 Jan -- According to the U.S. press, an entire armada of U.S. naval ships has now congregated in the Mediterranean, off the Libyan coast. The situation will deteriorate even further when a second aircraft carrier, the Saratoga, enters the Mediterranean and joins forces with the U.S. 6th fleet.

Washington, 15 Jan -- U.S. Navy combat aircraft were sent up from the deck of the aircraft carrier Coral Sea off the coast of Libya to intercept Libyan fighters which had been "following for a brief period" a U.S. reconnaissance aircraft, a State Department spokesman said here. There were no ensuing clashes.

Washington, 15 Jan -- Having assembled a naval force in the central Mediterranean, the United States is looking for an excuse to launch a strike at Libya. That is the view taken by some local observers of the report of provocative flights by U.S. AWACS aircraft in direct proximity to the Arab country's air space.

Many U.S. papers have published pronouncements by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who stressed the "importance of deploying a 'U.S. naval strike grouping in the region' and maintaining it in a state of readiness in order to implement the President's policy." Later on, speaking on ABC television, Weinberger stated menacingly that the "U.S. capability must not be underestimated."

## More Sanctions Asked of Canada

LD160710 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Ottawa, January 16 TASS -- Washington is keeping up pressure on Ottawa to impose extra sanctions against Libya. After a conversation with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and other members of the Canadian Government, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, who is staying here on a one-day visit, said he had discussed more options Canada could employ against Libya.

Canada has already banned the sale of oil drilling equipment to the North African country and cut off financial guarantees and assistance to Canadian companies doing jobs there under contract. But the Reagan administration wants its allies to sever all their trade and economic ties with Libya altogether.

Whitehead, who is leaving on an old-world tour, said he was going to "persuade" Western European countries that had refused to join sanctions against Libya to revise their posture.

## U.S. Military Threats Grow

PM121557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin article: "The Wave of Threats Is Growing"]

[Text] Washington -- The campaign aimed against Libya is continuing here. The wave of threats to undertake military actions vis-a-vis the independent Arab state following the economic boycott is also growing.

The "big guns" have joined the propaganda campaign. Following President R. Reagan's press conference there was a meeting between journalists and Secretary of State G. Shultz. His statements contained the same attacks on Libya and the same pointed remarks about the Libyan head of state.

However, something else is also perceptible here: In the "anti-Libyan storm" being played out on the banks of the Potomac, the "dust has started to settle" gradually and the outlines of this campaign have started to emerge more clearly. In observers' commentaries today there are already less exclamation marks and more question marks. Commentators have started to analyze more profoundly and specifically the causes and consequences of the events that have occurred.

For instance, THE WASHINGTON POST raised the following question, stressing that the administration's allegation about the presence on Libyan territory of "terrorist" training bases has not been backed by any proof.

"Where are the photographs of these bases? Where are the facts which incriminate Libya?" the newspaper asks.

Ted Koppel, anchorman for the popular "Nightline" program, interviewed the head of the Libyan foreign policy department. Millions of television viewers heard his firm "No!" as regards the accusations which Washington is trying to make against the Libyan state. The department's head stated that his country is not connected with the dramatic events which took place in Rome and Vienna. What is more, it condemns such actions.

The stance of the allied, who have declined to join the economic boycott of Libya, has caused patent irritation in Washington. Dissatisfaction permeated the speech by Secretary of State Shultz, who tried to persuade the West European countries -- moreover with a certain element of threat -- to follow "America's example." The newspaper commentaries stress that Western Europe is "rejecting pressure" from Washington and that its appeal to sever advantageous economic ties with Libya was met there "with loud laughter," as well-known observer Willian Safire said in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Finally, the question of U.S. citizens in Libya, working mainly in the oilfields, is being raised pointedly. In colonial times aggressive raids on other people's territories were made on the pretext of "defending compatriots." And today too, people in Washington have started to make a fuss about "protecting" Americans in Libya. However, the compatriots have informed the television companies and the press that "nobody is threatening their lives." They do not consider themselves to be "hostages" and are "content to work in Libya."

They see in the demands to return to the United States the "threat of becoming unemployed." ABC transmitted an interview with an American working in Libya. He did not give his name and his face was obscured on the screen. The U.S. citizen explained the reasons for being "incognito":

He sees the danger not in Libya where he is satisfied with his work, but in the United States where he is being threatened with repressions if he refuses to return home by 1 February.

What is not open to question is the link between the anti-Libyan campaign and the process of U.S. military preparations. Observers point out that the chauvinist fervor has coincided with "lobbying activity" by Defense Secretary Weinberger, who is actively pushing the latest Pentagon programs through Congress at the moment.

Attention is also being drawn to the fact that the formation of so-called "light divisions," destined for mobile transfer to various regions of the world, is currently under way in the Unites States. The image of a "Ranger" in spotted coveralls is as popular today in U.S. newspapers and magazines as "star wars" diagrams.

The following event has not escaped observers either. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, recently held a meeting with representatives of the military industry at which they discussed the question of the "reanimation" of arms-manufacturing enterprises mothballed soon after World War II.

This is a deliberate action. It is being done in order to make preparations for waging -- as well as nuclear war -- a prolonged "conventional war" and to improve the United States' "mobile potential" for taking part in regional conflicts.

## U.S. Trying 'To Discredit' Libya

LD151613 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan (TASS) -- The real reason for the U.S. attack on Libya is that for many years Tripoli's policy has been arousing Washington's irritation, the weekly MOSCOW NEWS writes. In its 5 years in power, the NEW YORK TIMES reported, the Reagan administration has examined the possibility of delivering a strike against Libya three times. The third instance is occurring right now.

A complex of economic sanctions announced by President Reagan have become the measures in relation to Libya. They include the immediate freezing of Libyan assets in U.S. banks, a halt to all commercial operations, and the recall of all U.S. specialists working in Libya under threat of criminal punishment. After 1 February, when the first stage of sanctions, which many have regarded as a declaration of economic war, is completed, new reprisals may follow.

The aim of all these measures of force and the propaganda campaign is obvious: to intimidate and discredit Libya and to render it a country "non grata" in the international community. But will Washington achieve this?

The majority of Western countries have replied to U.S. demands to join the anti-Libyan boycott with a refusal. There was stormy reaction in Arab and other Muslim countries, even among those who do not have the best relations with Tripoli.

Washington has arbitrarily accorded itself the right to crudely interfere in the affairs of other countries, carry out "police operations" of the Grenadan type, and destabilize and overthrow disagreeable regimes. This means a policy of state terrorism and the violation of elementary international norms of behavior and morals. In the nuclear age such dangerous ambitions threaten both the freedom of peoples and their very existence, MOSCOW NEWS writes.

## 'Military Hysteria' Increases

LD150917 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 14 Jan 86

["Military Hysteria Around Libya Continues" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 15 TASS -- The United States and Israel continue to drum up military hysteria around Libya, writes the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The U.S. Central Command (Centcom), in the "sphere of action" of which 19 countries of south-west Asia and north-east Africa are officially included, is in a state of combat readiness. Possibilities for delivering air strikes against Libyan territory are under discussion in the Pentagon, and units of special operations troops are being trained in destroying military facilities of Libya and in undermining its oil pipelines. And finally, the U.S. Sixth Fleet is heading towards Libyan shores.

Prior to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA goes on, during the summit and particularly after it, political figures of the United States insistently assured and are assuring the world public that not so much the arms race and the threat of the militarisation of outer space as regional conflicts are the main source of tension in the world. It is essential to tackle an urgent matter: to put out the "hot spots." But this is being done in quite an original manner by the USA, as is shown by the U.S. policy in Central America, around Afghanistan, in the Republic of South Africa, in the Persian Gulf area, and in the Middle East. Like the unusual firemen from U.S. author Ray Bradbury's novel "Fahrenheit 451" who do not put out fires but, on the contrary, stir them up!

## U.S., Israel Combine Force

LD142022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1855 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan (TASS) -- Libya has become a victim of U.S.-Israeli subversive actions, because Al-Qadhdhafi rejected the conspiracy of the United States and Israel in whatever form, writes Igor Belyayev in the 15 January LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. They realized in the Pentagon that the plan to use Libyan territory, waters, and airspace in early U.S. strategic plans, was unlikely. Independent Libya upset the plan of war against the Soviet Union, known by the name "Dropshot." This plan envisages using NATO armies on the whole of the Mediterranean's southern shore.

Do the tracks of the terrorist acts in Rome and Vienna not lead to the CIA and the "Mossad," the author goes on to ask. After all, the cooperation of Arab countries, including those in which there are conservative regimes, with the Soviet Union is a cause of particular concern to the United States and Israel.

Israel, stirring up the situation, wants once again to look like the victim of terrorism by the Palestinians and all Arabs and, in this case, as has happened before, to carry out "acts of revenge" with impunity, Igor Belyayev continues. Here are the roots of the CIA and "Mossad" activity in the Near East, the Mediterranean, and in Western Europe. Only, unlike at the beginning of the 1970's, the U.S. and Israeli special services are now acting against Libya, striving to undermine the revolutionary regime there, which is fighting against U.S. globalism and Israeli aggression. It is a question of state terrorism against unfavored state figures, political figures, and countries, concealed by arguments about defense against "international terrorism."

The Soviet Union, the author of the article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA stresses, has always come out against terrorism in whatever form it has attempted to be foisted upon countries and peoples. Also, murders of totally innocent people are particularly repugnant to us. That is why those who would like to achieve their ends in one or another region of the world, especially in the Near East, with the aid of terrorism and by manipulating terrorism have never found support in Moscow.

## Several Anti-Libyan Actions Planned

PM101017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report under the rubric "Backstage of Acts of Subversion": "CIA Against Libya" -- uppercase passages published in capitals]

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jan -- On instructions from the White House the CIA has developed several variations for a so-called "indirect invasion" of Libya and the assassination of its leaders.

This is reported by the Japanese magazine (GENDAY), quoting from copies of U.S. special services documents in its possession. In the fall of 1980, under the leadership of the now U.S. Vice Presdient G. Bush, a plan was prepared and approved for a large-scale subversive operation against Libya. In its first stage it was proposed:

TO USE PROFESSIONAL TERRORISTS TO ORGANIZE CLASHES ON THAT COUNTRY'S BORDER WITH EGYPT.

The saboteurs were ordered to surreptitiously place bodies wearing the uniform of Libyan soldiers deep inside Egyptian territory in order to generate an acute conflict in the Arab world.

Subsequently, ISRAELI AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT WITH EGYPTIAN IDENTIFICATION MARKS were to deliver massive bombing strikes against Libya, during which it was proposed to wipe out its leaders. The U.S. 6th Fleet was assigned the task of ensuring a blockade of that country's seaboard and operations on its territory by groups of saboteurs and counterrevolutionary gangs. In addition to this plan in early 1984 the CIA prepared a scenario for the invasion of Libya by detachments of mercenaries from Sudanese territory, where Numayri's reactionary pro-U.S. regime was in power at the time.

(GENDAY) stresses that the plans to assassinate the leader of the Libyan revolution were officially approved by U.S. President Reagan immediately prior to the start of the present U.S. campaign of acts of provocation against that Arab.

U.S. ACTIONS 'PROVE THE FALSEHOOD' OF PUBLIC STANCE

LD151408 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0450 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Havana, 15 Jan (TASS) -- According to reports from Honduras, U.S. Air Force transport aircraft with detachments of U.S. Army engineering troops on board are continuing to arrive there. Within the framework of the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers Terencio Sierra 86, which have begun in the Yoro Department, a camp for 4,500 soldiers will be set up. A strategic highway will also be built to the northern coast of Honduras, the zone which Pentagon strategists consider the most likely place for the origin of a so-called "subversive movement."

The Pentagon's actions prove the falsehood of the White House's assurances of its aspiration for peace in Central America, for by increasing its military presence in the region, the United States is only furthering increased tension in this explosive region of the world.

ANTI-AFGHAN CAMPAIGN CONTINUES IN U.S. POLICY

LD102355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Fedor Burlatskiy commentary: "Washington's Undeclared War;" from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello there, comrades! It has been noted that those whose voices are the lowest when demanding freedom are not very willing to tolerate it themselves. These words belong to Chesterfield, the well-known British public figure and writer. I believe it is appropriate to remind Washington of these words in the following connection:

The anti-Afghan campaign is not abating in the United States. On the eve of the New Year, U.S. President Reagan spoke to fellow Americans over the radio. What was the subject of this address? It was devoted to the issue which, in the President's words, is of vital importance for the United States and the whole world -- namely, the struggle for a free Afghanistan. When we support the Afghan people, the President declared, we become participants in its struggle for freedom, which ennables us. Has this not always been what the United States has stood for and is it not what we should stand for in 1986 and in the following years? This was how the President concluded his speech.

Perhaps it would not be worthwhile to comment on this speech specifically, if it was not for two facts: The first is the reference to the talks in Geneva, which the speech contained, and the second is the clearly defined intention of the White House to continue and even to expand its interference in Afghan affairs, both this year and in the following years.

As far as Geneva is concerned, the President was clearly told there: The Soviet Union consistently comes out for a political settlement of the Afghan situation. And if there is somebody who hinders the speediest resolution of the issue, this is first of all the United States, which financially backs, supports and arms the gangs of counter-revolutionaries, and torpedoes the efforts to normalize the situation there. We stand for friendly Afghanistan, our neighbor, to be an independent, nonaligned state and for establishing a regime that is guaranteed noninterference by others. Thus, the issue of withdrawing the Soviet troops from this country will be also resolved.

The Soviet Union and the Afghan Government are wholeheartedly in favor of that. And what kind of objectives are set by the United States? As a matter of fact, it comes out against a political settlement. It attempts to torpedo the efforts to normalize the situation undertaken by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which has embarked on direct talks with Pakistan. It expands its help to the enemies of the republic.

Here, for instance, is what one of the latest issues of the U.S. TIME magazine says: The conflict in Afghanistan is, in a certain sense, the greatest war which is at present being waged by the United States, even if through somebody else. The magazine says that the U.S. Congress has secretely allocated $470 million this fiscal year to the Central Intelligence Agency in order to assist in arming the Afghan bandits.

And two more words about being noble: I doubt very much whether the U.S. people were enobled by the open war against the Vietnamese people in the past and whether they are enobled now by the secret war being waged against the Afghan people by the United States. No, such a policy is only capable of dealing a blow to the national prestige of the United States. It is exactly this policy that impedes the genuine settlement of regional conflicts, a policy that was touched upon during the summit in Geneva.

## U.S. SEEKS TO JUSTIFY 'INTERVENTIONIST POLICIES'

LD160015 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 15 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir:

The Reagan administration will go ahead with its struggle against Nicaragua in a bid to overthrow the Sandinista government, an American NBC television network news presenter has stressed in connection with the start of another round of pressure, undertaken by Washington, on congressmen, aimed at persuading them to approve the allocation of more millions of dollars for military aid to the "contras".

In other words, Washington is preparing ever broader actions of international terrorism in Central America, directed, above all, against Nicaragua.

Nicaragua is not the only country which has become a target of Washington's policy of exporting terror, violence and counter-revolution. One should recall, for instance, Grenada whose independence was drowned in blood during rapacious American aggression, or Afghanistan, Angola, Kampuchea and Libya against whose governments the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. special services are conducting sinister operations.

According to information provided by the Center for National Security Studies, an American public organization, in its brochure on Reagan's secret wars, the United States is currently carrying out more than fifty subversive operations abroad.

It is this activity of the United States, which bears the hallmark of state-sponsored terrorism, which is one of the main causes of so-called "regional conflicts" which the Washington administration, as statements by its leaders, as well as their actions, make it clear, are seeking to use in order to undermine all efforts directed at creating an atmosphere of trust in the name of averting the war menace and strengthening peace.

According to political news analysts, Washington, while expressing its readiness to "conduct dialogue" with the Soviet Union, does not abandon its course towards confrontation with the USSR in the areas affecting, in its opinion, the U.S. interests. One of the latest examples are the absurd accusations, coming out of Washington time and again, that the USSR carries out "subversive activity" in the Western Hemisphere, allegedly, with the help of Cuba and Nicaragua.

The slanderous fabrications are nothing new, of course. But earlier on, they were aimed, primarily, at justifying U.S. interventionist policies in Central and the whole of Latin America, while at present, as all signs indicate, Washington is seeking to attain other objectives. The point at issue is not only the attempt to divert world public attention from U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua or, say, Libya. The world public are worried over the fact that certain circles in the United States, following the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, are once again seeking to heighten the atmosphere of mistrust and confrontation -- the efforts which, naturally, cannot but draw the most resolute condemnation and counteraction.

PENTAGON DRAWS UP BUDGET FOR 'PROLONGED WAR'

LD082329 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1930 GMT 8 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpt] Lately the U.S. Congress has been discussing the draft budget for the next fiscal year; in the United States this begins in October. Once again the main article of expenditure is allocations for the production of various types of armaments, which have already reached $400 billion this year. THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that Pentagon chief Weinberger has sent a routine report to the White House in which he proposes additional measures for stepping up armaments. Thus, for example, there is a recommendation to replace the Minuteman-2 nuclear missiles, which have one warhead each, with Minuteman-3 missiles, which have three nuclear warheads. Here, as the newspaper notes, Weinberger is not bothered at all that the United States would exceed all the limits envisaged by the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic armaments, SALT II, which Washington, although it has not ratified it, has more or less undertaken to observe.

In this case, how can there be any talk of limitation or, even more so, of reduction in armaments if, according to another U.S. newspaper, THE WASHINGTON POST, the Pentagon is now drawing up a draft additional military budget in case of a prolonged war. Yes, that is exactly what it says here. An application is being drawn up for emergency allocations for the production of armaments which would be needed in the first 6 months of a war.

True, Weinberger's deputy, Ikle, did call all of this just an exercise. But how can one fail to recall that the last time the Pentagon undertook such an exercise was in 1939, on the eve of World War II.

However, this time the situation in the world and in the United States is quite different. This is admitted by U.S. Congressmen, themselves.

## JINGJI RIBAO EDITOR VISITS TRUD OFFICES 14 JAN

PM151202 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visiting TRUD"]

[Text] An Gang, chief editor of JINGJI RIBAO (ECONOMIC GAZETTE), one of the PRC's leading newspapers, who is touring the Soviet Union, visited the TRUD office on 14 January with the newspaper correspondents accompanying him.

They acquainted themselves with the editorial office's work and the practice of the coverage in TRUD of topical socioeconomic problems, the activity of labor collectives and trade union organizations, and questions of international life. The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

## PRC PAPER INSULTS MEMORY OF SOLDIER KILLED IN DRA

PM151424 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jan 86 Second Edition p 5

[V. Mikhaylov "Rejoinder": "Blasphemy"]

[Text] It is no accident that people say: A righteous cause creates heroes.

In November 1985, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA described the feat accomplished by Lieutenant Nikolay Kuznetsov, a Communist, on Afghan soil. The Platoon under his command was assisting Afghan servicemen to l liquidate a dushman gang. The forces proved unequal. The dushmans threw themselves upon a seriously injured Soviet officer in the hope of taking him alive. Having fired his last cartidge in self-defense, Lt N. Kuznetsov blew himself and the enemies up with his last grenade.

The news of Lt Nikolay Kuznetsov's feat and of his being awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union (posthumously) provoked a flood of readers' letters to the editorial office. Soviet people saw Nikolay Kuznetsov as a real internationalist and a worthy contributor to continuing the feats of Great Patriotic War heroes, who also selflessly sacrificed themselves for a great, noble aim.

However, some people tried to reflect Nikolay Kuznetsov's feat in a distorted mirror. They included the editors of the Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, who made an insulting attempt to distort the heroic actions of the Soviet serviceman and his combat comrades. They tried to distort the actions of those who are continuing the noble cause of their fathers and grandfathers who gave selfless assistance to many peoples, including the great people of China struggling against foreign invaders.

It is not superfluous to recall that in the past Chinese volunteer servicemen, fulfilling their international duty, also fought on the side of the Korean people repulsing imperialist aggression. Incidentally, many of them were awarded high combat awards at the time.

The question involuntarily arises: Has the RENMIN RIBAO editorial board decided to smear the actions of the Soviet internationalists, who are in the DRA at the request of its legitimate government, in order to divert world public attention away from its own aiding and abetting of internal and external enemies of the Afghan people and from its interference in their internal affairs? By all accounts, the Chinese newspaper's editors were guided by bad intentions in allowing themselves to blaspheme the memory of the dead Soviet internationalist serviceman.

## FURTHER ON SHEVARDNADZE'S VISIT TO JAPAN

### Moscow TV Reports Arrival

LD151905 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondent V. Tsvetov report]

[Text] At the invitation of the Japanese Government, Comrade Shevardnadze arrived in Tokyo on an official visit today. He was met by Japan's foreign affairs minister, Shintaro Abe, and other officials.

At the airport Comrade Shevardnadze said:

[Begin Shevardnadze video recording] I am executing a pleasant instruction. I convey cordial greetings and very best wishes to the entire Japanese people from Comrade Gorbachev, our party's Central Committee general secretary, the Soviet leadership, and from the entire Soviet people. We are visiting to continue the dialogue which began in New York. It was a good and constructive meeting, a constructive dialogue there, and we hope our meetings in your land will take place in the same spirit. [end recording]

Talks commenced between the Soviet and Japanese foreign affairs ministers today. The talks are provoking the liveliest interest.

### Talks With Abe Reported

OW161055 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The first regular consultations between the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers, which opened yesterday, came to an end today after two rounds of talks centering on the northern territorial issue as a key subject.

[Begin NHK reporter Takayuki Fujimori recording] Following their initial rounds of talks yesterday, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Japanese Foreign Minister Abe held two more rounds of talks today, one in the morning and another in the afternoon. Continuing from yesterday, the two foreign ministers discussed the international situation in the morning round. They exchanged views on problems such as the situation of the Korean Peninsula, the Cambodian question, and problems concerning security in Asia.

Beginning at 1430 [0530 GMT], the two foreign ministers discussed bilateral issues, the northern territorial issue in particular. The consultations ended just a short while ago, and no details of the views exchanged on this issue are available yet. However, one thing seems certain, that is, the Japanese side asked for Soviet confirmation that the northern territorial issue is an unsettled one and pressed the Soviet Union to agree to resume negotiations to sign a peace treaty.

Through the negotiations which had taken place prior to the current foreign ministerial consulations, the Soviet Union showed its readiness to agree to sign a peace treaty but refused to budge from its past position that the northern territorial issue, the key issue, had long been settled.

Since Foreign Minister Shevardnadze expressed strong desire for improvements in Japan-USSR relations at the outset of yesterday's consultations, attention is now focused on what kind of final political judgment he showed concerning the northern territorial issue, which stands as the greateast obstacle to improving Japan-USSR relations. [end recording]

KYODO Report

OW160143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 16 KYODO -- Japanese and Soviet Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Eduard Shevardnadze began their second round of discussions here Thursday. Abe and Shevardnadze will devote the morning session to discussions on the international situation, particularly on Asia, Japanese officials said.

The two men will go into a third round in the afternoon to take up bilateral affairs which the officials said will include Japan's claim to the Soviet-occupied northern territories. Shevardnadze has been here since Wednesday on a five-day official visit as the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Japan in a decade.

In the first meeting with his Japanese counterpart Wednesday, the Soviet Georgian diplomat urged Japan to give top priority to its national interest in contemplating possible participation in the U.S. "star wars" research program. Abe replied Japan will make an independent decision on it. The Soviet foreign minister is schedule to meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Saturday and to give a press conference on Sunday. He will leave Japan Sunday for this next stop in North Korea and will then visit Mongolia.

Before entering into the second round, Foreign Minister Abe said the Soviets have taken a restrained attitude in the discussions. Abe told reporters Shevardnadze and his team did not repeat their usual accusation on U.S. nuclear arms and also did not cry loudly against Japanese-U.S. relations. The foreign minister said he has perceived a shift in ways of Soviet diplomacy from Shevardnadze's predecessor Andrey Gromyko, who is currently president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium or head of state. Meanwhile, Shevardnadze will meet Japan Socialist Party leader Masashi Ishibashi at the Soviet Embassy Saturday, party officials said.

Further on Talks

OW160413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 16 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, in his second round of talks with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe, said Thursday his country is seeking global peace through arms control and disarmament proposals, including an Asian security scheme. Shevardnadze was also understood to have mentioned General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's new nuclear disarmament proposal, although Japanese and Soviet officials refused to elaborate on the content of his talks with Abe.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said the Soviet foreign minister explained his country's arms control and disarmament stands in relation to domestic social and economic realities. Shevardnadze arrived in Tokyo Wednesday on an official five-day visit to Japan, the first by a Soviet foreign minister in 10 years.

Although details of the foreign ministers' talks were withheld at the request of the Soviet side, the Japanese officials said Shevardnadze also spoke on the Soviet Union's "confidence-building proposals, the Asian security proposal" and Soviet policy on the Korean Peninsula. The Thursday morning session followed a two-and-a-half-hour meeting Wednesday afternoon between the foreign ministers, representing the restart of regular ministerial consultations after a seven-year recess.

During the second round of talks, held at the Iikura guest house under tight security, Shevardnadze expressed serious concern about the presence of the U.S. military forces in the Asian region, Japanese officials said. Shevardnadze's remarks about the U.S. military presence were apparently aimed at countering Foreign Minister Abe's statement Wednesday on Japanese anxiety over the deployment of SS-20 missiles and the beefed-up Soviet Pacific fleet.

Abe and Shevardnadze will hold a third round of talks Thursday afternoon in which Abe is expected to call on the Soviet Union to return four northern islands which the Soviets have held since the closing days of World War II. The two men are also scheduled to discuss trade and other aspects of Japan-Soviet relations during the third session. As Abe and Shevardnadze resumed discussions, the Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Gorbachev's disarmament proposal calling for elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 in three stages. The statement did not spell out Japan's position on the fresh Soviet proposal other than to emphasize the need for Western solidarity and further study on the subject.

Shevardnadze will attend a reception Thursday evening at the Foreign Ministry hosted by Abe and his wife Yoko before having a private dinner with his Japanese host. On Friday, the Soviet foreign minister will visit a Tokyo park and an auto factory on the outskirts of the Japanese capital. Shevardnadze on Saturday will call on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who may propose an exchange of visits by him and Gorbachev if such trips promise a breakthrough in bilateral relations, long strained by the northern territorial issue.

### Agreement on Communique

OW161043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 16 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe Thursday agreed to issue a joint communique after their marathon talks here. Foreign Ministry officials said the two sides agreed to begin work on the joint statement following discussions on their basic positions toward the territorial issue involving Soviet-held northern islands.

### Addresses Reception

OW161129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 16 KYODO -- After a total of nine hours of talks, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe said Thursday their discussions were conducted in a sincere, frank and businesslike manner. The two ministers were addressing a reception held at the Foreign Ministry in honor of Shevardnadze and his wife Nanuli after three rounds of marathon talks Wednesday and Thursday between them. The reception, hosted by Abe, was attended by some 300 Japanese and foreign politicians, businessmen and diplomats.

Shevardnadze praised the governments of the Soviet Union and Japan for having reopened the foreign ministerial dialogue after an eight-year lapse. The important thing is, Shevardnadze said, that "we are satisfied not only with the fact that the dialogue has resumed but also with the contents of the dialogue (actually held)."

Abe stressed in his speech the importance Japan attaches to its relations with the Soviet Union and said there are a lot of problems between the two nations to be resolved, including "the basic postwar issue still pending."

These words usually connote in Japan the territorial issue involving the Soviet-occupied four islands east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. The Soviet Union has said there is no territorial issue pending with Japan.

The northern territory issue was believed to be a main theme of discussions at the third and final round of Abe-Shevardnadze talks Thursday afternoon. Abe hoped he the Soviet Government would deal with the matter in a constructive manner, saying that bilateral relations cannot be truly developed without resolving the problem.

Discusses Reducing SS-20's

OW161119 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Regarding the new Soviet proposal for nuclear disarmament issued by General Secretary Gorbachev on 15 January, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze stated this evening that if the United States would also be ready to respond by reducing its nuclear missiles there, including the SS-20's.

Regarding this new proposal, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze stated in his speech at the reception hosted by Foreign Minister Abe this evening as follows:

If the number of nuclear delivery vehicles in the Far East for countering Soviet missiles should be reduced, the number of Soviet nuclear missiles in the Far East would also be reduced. In view of the substance of the proposal, nuclear weapons will also be abolished in this region. Foreign Minister Shevardnadze disclosed that if the United States would reduce nuclear missiles in the Far East, the USSRwould also be ready to respond by reducing nuclear missiles in the Far East, including SS-20's.

Japan has persistently maintained its position regarding negotiations on the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear missiles that nuclear disarmament should be carried out on a global basis without sacrificing Asia. What is noteworthy is that in making these remarks, though with some conditions, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze seems to have taken Japan's position into consideration.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda touched on General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal at a press conference today and stated that it would be desirable to have nuclear abolition but that in various stages towards abolition, the superpowers should agree on reducing nuclear arms in a balanced way. He also stated that for Japan, it would be necessary to point out that in the process, nuclear disarmament and abolition in the Far East in particular should not be forgotten.

FURTHER ON USSR-MONGOLIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Vorotnikov Attends Reception

LD152338 MoscowDomestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception today marking the 40th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the Mongolian People's Repulic and the USSR. Present at the reception were Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the heads of a number of ministers and departments; representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations; military leaders, and other officials. Also in attendance was a delegation of the federation of Mongolian peace and friendship organizations, and of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Mongolian Leaders' Message

PM160901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the Mongolian Government and people, and ourselves personally, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people ardent, cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Mongolia and the USSR.

This treaty, which is the embodiment of the best traditions of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, is of unfading significance for the further expansion and deepening of the whole range of our fraternal mutual relations whose foundations were laid by great Lenin and D. Suhe Baatar.

The past years have convincingly revealed the very broad potential inherent in the 1966 Treaty which, as a continuation of the 1946 treaty of alliance, provides a reliable, firm political and legal basis for Mongolian-Soviet relations of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance.

With a feeling of profound satisfaction we note that our mutual relations are steadily developing and expanding upward and gaining in dynamism and scale and that their creative potential is augmenting. Tackling the tasks of their country's socioeconomic development, the Communists and working people of socialist Mongolia rely on the growing internationalist assistance and support of their loyal friend and reliable ally -- the Soviet people.

The results of last year's Mongolian-Soviet summit meetings and the signing of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR through the year 2000 open up broad new prospects for enhancing the efficiency of fruitful cooperation between our countries.

The treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance serves as an exceptionally inportant factor in ensuring Mongolia's security and as a firm basis for our countries' cooperation in the international arena in the struggle for averting nuclear war and preserving and consolidating peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. We are sincerely pleased at and inspired by the huge successes and accomplishments achieved by the fraternal Soviet people in the cause of all-around improvement of socialism and the implementation of the complex tasks put forward by Lenin's party. The Soviet state is purposefully and effectively struggling to protect mankind and its civilization against nuclear annihilation.

The Mongolian People's Republic consistently supports the constructive initiatives and constant efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at averting an arms race in space and ending it on earth and translating the Geneva accords into reality. We are absolutely sure that the decisions of the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress will be of tremendous significance for the cause of accelerating the economic and social development of Soviet society and strengthening the economic, scientific, technical, and defense potential of the countries of real socialism and for the cause of upholding world peace and averting the danger of nuclear war.

The MPRP and the Mongolian Government will continue unswervingly to steer a course toward strenthening and deepening friendship and close multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On the occasion of this portentous jubilee in the history of our mutual relations we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades and the fraternal Soviet people happiness and prosperity and great new successes in your creative labor for the sake of building a communist society in the USSR and in the struggle for a peaceful future for all mankind.

May the Leninist friendship of the Mongolian and the Soviet peoples strengthen and flourish!

J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural;

D. Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

## Mongolian Envoy's Comments

LD160042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Statement by Tserengiyn Gurbadam, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the USSR, [from the "Vremya" newscast; date and place not given]

[Text] Dear friends! The conclusion of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and the USSR was an historic event in the chronicle of our relations.

This document, which is firmly founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is of lasting importance, first and foremost for our country. I note with great satisfaction that this treaty has been and remains a reliable political and legal foundation for truly fraternal Mongolian-USSR relations. The treaty has been an effective factor in the carrying out of the final transition of Mongolia from feudalism to socialism.

The implementation of its provisions is also inextricably linked with the current achievements of the Mongolian people -- the question of creating the material and technical base of socialism. Thanks to the treaty of alliance the sovereignty and security of Mongolia is stronger than ever before. Our treaty, as a document embodying the policy of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the CPSU, is also directed toward the future. The long-term program for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries which was signed last year by our leaders, Jambyn Batmonh and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, is fully based on the provisions of this treaty. In accordance with the treaty, Mongolia and the USSR are making active efforts to consolidate peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. The MPR consistently supports the peace-loving initiatives of the USSR and its foreign policy action directed toward the elimination of thermonuclear catastrophe, the prevention of the arms race in space, and stopping it on earth, and toward strengthening general peace and international cooperation.

In conclusion, permit me to express most heartfelt gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people, to its party and government, for their sincere sentiments of friendship, for efeective assistance to and support for our country. Thank you for your attention.

## Agreement Signed

LD152345 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The people of the Soviet Union and Mongolia are marking the 40th anniversary of a treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the two countries. On Wednesday the two countries signed in Moscow an intergovernmental agreement providing for the expansion of contacts in the economy, science, and technology in the current 5-year period. The volume of Soviet assistance to Mongolia during the period will increase by 50 percent in power engineering, mining, agriculture, housing construction, and education. With Soviet aid, Mongolia will build over 500 industrial and other projects in the second half of the eighties.

## DPRK MILITARY EXERCISE MORATORIUM 'PEACEFUL STEP'

LD151722 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The decision of the DPRK Government not to hold large military exercises since February 1 of this year and to stop any military exercises during talks with South Korea is a new important initiative aimed at the easing of tension on the Korean Peninsula, at promoting a dialogue between the North and the South of the country. This major peaceful step of the DPRK showed clearly again the sincere striving of the Democratic People's State of Korea for constructive solutions of the vital problem of peaceful, independent unification of the motherland. This course which meets with broad international support offers a reasonable alternative to the destructive policy, the policy fraught with serious matter, that is pursued in the South of the Korean Peninsula by the United States and the Seoul regime it patronises.

Large-scale "Team Spirit" U.S.-South Korean military exercises held on a permanent basis assume an ever wider scope with every year and become ever more provocative with regard to the DPRK, the cause of peace and security in Asia. These exercises lead to the deepening of distrust between the North and the South of Korea and aggravate war danger. They also promote the further spread of the United States strategic place d'armes on the Korean Peninsula. A dense web of U.S. bases and other military installations has been created in the south of Korea. Over 1,000 units of U.S. nuclear weapons have been deployed there. The Pentagon plans to deploy long-range cruise missiles on the South Korean territory.

In these conditions the ensurance of peace and lowering of the level of tension on the Korean Peninsula is a problem that has a bearing not only on the Korean people but is also linked closely with the destinies of peace in Asia.

The DPRK has already made a number of important initiatives in this direction. Broad international recognition was evoked by its proposal to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear free, peaceful zone. The DPRK suggested tripartite talks to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. Of much importance is also the proposal of the DPRK to sign a non-aggression pact between the North and the South. Pyongyang's new initiatives in condition when Washington is striving to step up military prepartions in the region is very to topical.

Going by the first comments on the decision of the DPRK Government, the world public met it with interest and attention. It holds that the United States and the South Korean authorities must respond to this action of good will which is prompted by the awareness of lofty responsibility for the implementation of vital aspirations of Korean people, for the ensurance of peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and in Asia as a whole.

## DPRK'S 'REALISTIC' PEACE INITIATIVES VIEWED

PM150950 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 86 Second Edition p 3

[I. Lebedev article under the rubric "International Notes": "Fully Resolved"]

[Text] As was noted during the recent official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Kang Song-san, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, the situation in Asia and the Far East, where imperialism's military activeness has been noticeably stepped up in recent years, is a subject of particular concern for the USSR and the DPRK.

The second largest grouping of U.S. Armed Forces is concentrated in the Asia-Pacific region. A buildup of the military potential of the United States and its partners and saber rattling is under way near the borders of the USSR, the DPRK, and other socialist countries. In pursuing its hegemonist aims imperialism is trying to sow discord among the Asian peoples.

The danger hanging over the continent demands a comprehensive approach to the security problem in Asia and a pooling of the efforts of all Asian states in the interests of ensuring peace and security. An important positive role in the struggle to improve the situation in the Asia-Pacific region is played by the peace-loving policy of the DPRK. It enjoys our country's invariable support. Soviet people are in solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to resolve a fundamental national problem -- the problem of the reunification of a country split through the fault of U.S. imperialism.

From the first days of Korea's liberation the USSR did everything possible to prevent this split. Soviet representatives defended the Korean people's interests at many important international conferences, including the Moscow (1945) and Geneva (1954) conferences and conferences of foreign ministers. Over 4 decades the Soviet Union has upheld in the United Nations the Korean people's right to independently decide their own destiny and helped them to strengthen their foreign policy positions.

The DPRK's realistic peace initiatives are aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula. These proposals envisage the turning of the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, the signing of a peace treaty to replace the existing armistice agreement, the adoption of a north-south nonaggression declaration, reciprocal armed forces reductions, and the holding of talks at parliamentary level. Quite recently the DPRK put forward a proposal to limit military maneuvers on the Korean Peninsula.

Undoubtedly the implementation of these proposals could substantially improve the situation in Korea and create favorable conditions for a fruitful North-South dialogue. The Soviet Union sees a direct link between the DPRK's initiatives for the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis after the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea on the one hand and the Soviet proposal on a comprehensive approach to security problems in Asia on the other.

A situation of reciprocal trust and peace on the continent would be conducive to the solution of Korea's national problem. However, in maintaining its more than 40,000-strong contingent of troops in southern Korea the United States is hindering in every possible way the search for a way of peacefully uniting the country and ignores the DPRK's proposals. Moreover, the Pentagon intends to continue to build up its nuclear potential south of the 38th parallel.

Guarding, strengthening, and developing friendship with the socialist countries is one of the main avenues of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. At a time of a complex international situation -- including in the Far East region -- the developing and strengthening Soviet-Korean collaboration is of great importance. Our countries are fully resolved to make a weighty contribution to the search for ways of strengthening peace and security in Asia and worldwide.

## KARMAL VIEWS SOVIET TIES IN AL-AHALI INTERVIEW

LD151319 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, January 15 TASS -- Long and strong friendship rooted in history binds the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said in an interview to the newspaper AL-AHALI. On signing a treaty with Afghanistan the Soviet Union already more than half a century ago set an example of truly equal and mutually advantageous relations with a developing state. The unselfish aid of Soviet friends has repeatedly rescued the Afghan people at times of difficulty. This has been in the past and this is so today, Babrak Karmal went on.

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan have repeatedly stated that the limited contingent of Soviet troops stationed in the DRA on the request of the Afghan Government will be withdrawn from the country as soon as an end comes to the undeclared war against Afghanistan that the imperialist forces, and first of all the United States, are waging by proxy of the "mujahedeens".

Babrak Karmal noted that despite the complex situation the Afghan people continues building the new life. Last year alone the volume of agricultural output in the country increased by 7.7 percent as compared to the first year of the revolution. Industrial output increased by 4.5 per cent during the same period. Millions of Afghan peasants got land in the course of the water and land reform in the country.

Dozens of new schools and hospitals and modern new housing with hundreds of thousands of square metres of floor living space have been built in the country in the years of the revolution, the Afghan leader stressed. All this infuriates both the local and international reaction which is sending ever new bands into Afghanistan with the sole task of murder, arson and plunder.

## KARMAL INTERVIEWED BY JAPANESE NEWSPAPER ASAHI

Cited on Geneva Summit

PM130945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "B. Karmal Interview"]

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Jan -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, welcomed the positive trends in the international situation connected with the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. In an interview with the Japanese newspaper ASAHI he pointed out that the practical implementation of the accords achieved there will improve the international atmosphere, reduce the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and be an important step forward preventing the arms race. This would have beneficial influence on the entire world situation, including the solution of various regional problems.

At the same time, B. Karmal said that the Reagan administration has recently been taking steps which run counter to the Geneva accords. The peoples of the world, he noted, hope that Washington will associate itself with the constructive Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the arms race in space, reducing nuclear armaments, and totally banning nuclear tests.

B. Karmal said that the United States is continuing its policy of aggression and interference in Afghanistan's affairs, acting in the role of inspirer of the undeclared war against the DRA people. The plans put forward recently by the White House for so-called "conciliation" in Afghanistan, he said, are nothing other than "conciliation American-style" and totally ignore the gains of the April revolution.

The Soviet Union, B. Karmal continued, is steering a consistent principled course with regard to the situation around Afghanistan. The USSR resolutely advocates the political solution of existing problems and the expansion of dialogue between the DRA and Pakistan. The positions of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, he said, fully coincide and are aimed at resolving all questions through negotiations. As the DRA government has frequently stated, B. Karmal stressed, Afghanistan demands that it be given reliable international guarantees of the effective cessation and future prevention of the armed aggression and all forms of interference in the country's affairs.

In this connection, B. Karmal termed fruitful the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva through a personal representative of the UN secretary general. He noted that they help to deepen mutual understanding between the two countries.

## Karmal on Indirect Talks

LD141018 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, Jan 13 (CTK correspondent) -- The prepared direct Afghan-Pakistani talks are to deal with the remaining points concerning relations between the two countries, Afghan top representative Babrak Karmal said in an interview with the Japanese daily ASAHI SHIMBUN.

During the 6th round of indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, held in Geneva late in December 1985, the two countries reached an agreement on the normalization of relations between the two countries, a voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their country and international guarantees for the cessation of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, he said.

He further stressed that the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, invited to help the Afghan people and its armed Forces in their struggle against foreign intervention and counterrevolution, is an affair concerning exclusively the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

He recalled that the generally known conditions for the withdrawal of the Soviet armed units are the the cessation of foreign intervention and reliable international guarantees that this intervention will not be resumed.

He further said that the USA systematically ignores the achievement of the April revolution and the real situation in the country, and offers conditions for a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, proving that Washington is at the head of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

## PRAVDA CITES KARMAL ON DRA NATIONALITIES POLICY

PM151010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Revolution's Base Expands"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Jan -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has received elders and prestigious representatives of the Uzbek and Hazara communities from a number of DRA regions. BAKHTAR reports that during the talk, the Afghan leader pointed out the need to implement the law on local organs of state power and administration and for local councils of people's representatives to carry out the policy of the PDPA and the revolutionary state aimed at reinforcing the gains of the April Revolution.

B. Karmal noted that the revolutionary authority is devoting close attention to developing the cultures of all of Afghanistan's nationalities and tribes. In particular, the journal (YULDUZ) is published in Uzbek and the journal (GURASH) in Turkmen, and teaching in schools is in the languages of all the DRA's ethnic groups. It was also stressed during the talk that the recent inclusion in the government of prestigious individuals drawn from representatives of a number of Afghanistan's nationalities and tribes attests to the further expansion of the April Revolution's social base. The Afghan leader called on the elders to carry out explanatory work among the population to elucidate the nature of the people's system in the DRA and the goals of the revolution.

The representatives of the Hazara and Uzbek communities assured B. Karmal of their readiness to promote the strengthening of revolutionary power locally, the creation of people's militia for protection against counterrevolutionary raids, the raising of the level of agricultural production, and the expansion of the cooperative movement in the countryside.

## PRAVDA REPORTS ON DRA ECONOMIC PROGRESS, PLANS

PM151210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "Afghanistan: Plans for Creation"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Jan -- Despite the difficulties that Afghanistan is experiencing as a result of the undeclared war waged against it that was launched by imperialism and the economic sabotage by counterrevolution, the country's national economy continues to develop steadily. Overall state capital investments in economic development rose by 67 billion afghanis in the past 5 years. In the same period GNP rose by over 11 percent. Electricity generation increased by 48 percent, natural gas extraction rose by 11 percent, and cement production was up 10 percent. In agriculture the prerevolution level was surpassed in virtually all indicators.

Considerable successes have also been achieved in the fulfillment of socioeconomic transformations: the implementation of land reform, the democratization of the system of state administration, and the raising of working people's living standard.

The plan for the DRA's further socioeconomic development between March 1986 and March 1991 was examined at an extraordinary Council of Ministers session in Kabul recently. It envisages a higher rate of development for the national economy in the coming 5-year plan. The GNP will rise by 25 percent, industrial production by 28 percent, and agricultural production by 15 percent. National income will double in comparison with the current 5-year plan. There will be an appreciable increase in natural gas and coal extraction, electricity generation, and production of cement and other output.

## U.S. ACTION ON MICRONESIA VIOLATES UN CHARTER

LD160013 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1308 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, 15 Jan (TASS) -- On Tuesday President R. Reagan signed a bill which is a new step toward the perpetuation by the United States of the neocolonialist status of a trust territory, a mandate for the temporary administration which it received from the United Nations. According to a White House statement, "new relations with the federated states of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands" are established in accordance with this document.

Thus, Washington has officially secured its undivided dominion over the territory located in the western part of the Pacific Ocean. In accordance with the agreement foisted upon them by Washington, the local authorities have received only limited rights to conduct some internal affairs. The United States, however, remains the major boss, which will itself decide questions concerning the national security of Micronesia. The Pentagon, which has naval and air force bases, missile test-ranges, and other military installations at its disposal there, has also kept for itself the right to set up stores of nuclear, chemical, and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction in this territory. Special significance is attached to the "right" to use a missile test-range on Kwajalein Atoll in the course of the next 30 years, where the newest weapons systems are being tested in connection with the "star wars" program. An important role is being assigned to the Pacific Ocean islands also in view of the fact that the United States might have problems siting strategic arms in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean because of the growing antinuclear feelings in New Zealand and Australia, the CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY magazine noted.

Having turned the Pacific Ocean islands into its semicolonial appendage the United States crudely violated international law. The mandate given to the United States by the United Nations envisaged that the U.S. authorities would assist toward the independent socioeconomic and political development of the trust territory and prepare it for independence. However, Washington did not fulfill its obligations. As was emphasized at the last session of the UN General Assembly, the action undertaken by Washington regarding Micronesia was an inadmissible violation of the UN Charter, and the declaration on the granting of independence of colonial countries and peoples.

## PRAVDA CITES POLAND'S MESSNER ON TIES WITH USSR

PM151208 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "An Important Factor of Development"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 January -- The role of the Soviet Union -- the motherland of the Great October Revolution -- in the process of the creation and development of the Polish socialist state and its political and economic structure is of fundamental significance. Throughout the entire history of the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet Union has invariably been and remains its most important ally and economic partner, writes Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in the article "Polish-Soviet Cooperation -- An Important Factor in the Development of Socialist Poland" published in the journal NOWE DROGI, theoretical and political organ of the PZPR Central Committee.

Interaction and firm ties between Poland and the USSR, the article says, guarantee dynamism and stability for the Polish economy. Strengthening cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, primarily with the USSR, is a strategic direction of Polish development. Poland has always been able to count on reliable help and support from the Land of the Soviets during the difficult years of its development. This has allowed it to preserve its achieved results and create the conditions for further progress.

An important stage in further expanding and intensifying all-round Soviet-Polish cooperation, the article stresses, was the meetings and talks held last year between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski. The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for the period through 2000 is also of great significance for Poland.

During the last 2 years, the article points out, a qualitatively new stage has begun in the development of Soviet-Polish economic relations, which is connected with the national economy's transition to a path of intensive development. An urgent necessity has emerged to seek the optimum forms of economic cooperation which will make it possible to concentrate financial resources and scientific potential in the most important production sectors and to make more extensive use of technical and technological achievements in both countries. This process has been given impetus by the Economic Summit Meeting of CEMA countries held in Moscow, at which the directions of the fraternal countries' economic policies were coordinated for the first time on such a large scale.

In order to deepen economic interaction, Z. Messner writes, favorable foreign policy conditions are essential. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries consistently and purposefully strive for peace throughout the world and constantly put forward large-scale peace initiatives. The way to peace is indicated in the decisions of the Sofia conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states and the meeting of top leaders of the Warsaw Pact states in Prague.

The USSR's inviolable will to preserve peace was demonstrated during the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. The Soviet Union's position at these talks was imbued with a sense of responsibility for the fate of all mankind and for the peaceful development of the peoples of the world, the head of the Polish Government stresses.

## TRUD ON SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL'S ARREST IN GDANSK

PM151204 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Jan 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Investigation of B. Borusewicz Case"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan — As PAP has reported, B. Borusewicz, member of the so-called Solidarity Provisional Coordination Commission, who was sought in connection with a decision of the Polish Main Military Prosecutor's Office, has been arrested in Gdansk.

In the past 4 years his activity was directed against the state's vital interests and in the seventies he was one ot the most active leaders of the antisocialist and antistate grouping the Committee for Social Self-Defense-Committee for Workers Defense, and also initiated and organized various types of antistate provocation.

The Gdansk prosecutor's office organs have begun investigating the Borusewicz case.

## SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA CITES HONECKER BERLIN REMARKS

PM151059 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "E. Honecker's Speech"]

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jan — We will continue to strengthen and expand fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stated at a meeting with heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

In the new year, he noted, the people expect from all those who bear political responsibility further actions for the sake of averting the danger of nuclear destruction and strengthening peace. These hopes are founded on the results of the Geneva meeting of the top leaders of the USSR and the United States. It laid the foundation for dialogue which should lead to a turn for the better. Progressive mankind insists on the adoption of decisions by means of which the arms race can be ended on earth and prevented from spreading into space. The key to international security is not the stockpiling of more and more new arsenals of arms, but the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Being located where the two social systems and military alliances meet, the GDR is prepared to take any step leading to allessening of military confrontation on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

## DEMICHEV RECEIVES GDR CULTURE MINISTER

LD152234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] There was a meeting today between Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Polituburo and USSR minister of culture, and Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of culture. In a cordial and comradely atmosphere they discussed questions relating to the further development of cultural links between the fraternal countries. Winkelmann, the GDR's ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the conversation.

## ECONOMIST DYUMAYEV DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH GDR

AU100933 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan 86 P 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN correspondent's dispatch) -- In a talk with the ADN correspondent in Moscow, Kiril Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the Soviet part of the joint GDR-USSR Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, underlined the great importance of the cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in economy, science, and technology. In the opinion of Dyumayev, who is also deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, an even higher level of cooperation between the national economies is on the agenda. This is supported by the fact that the Soviet Union and the GDR are each other's most important trade partners.

Dyumayev pointed out that the GDR delivers more than 20 percent of the total Soviet import of machinery and installations, including 65 percent of equipment for the oil-processing industry and 42 percent of agricultural machinery.

Kiril Dyumayev stressed that the GDR also has a leading place in the scientific-technological relations of the USSR with the socialist countries. More than 30 percent of the joint research work carried out by the USSR with other CEMA countries is done with the GDR. About 200 models of new machinery equipment, and installations, more than 100 technical processes and about 50 kinds of new materials have thus been produced over the past 5-year-plan period. More than 4,000 standards of the USSR and the GDR were unified. There are scientific-technological relations in practically all fields of the national economy, he said.

Kiril Dyumayev assessed the cooperation in introducing new, progressive technologies and in applying the most recent results of science and technology as the basis for comprehensive intensification in the national economies of both countries. Examples of the successful cooperation up to now between the two countries in research and production are the unique plasma-steel melting furnaces with a volume of 15 and 30 metric tons, the KS-6 beet combine harvesters produced in cooperation, numerically controlled cutting machine tools, as well as equipment in electronics and in the glass industry, he stated.

Ensuring the uniform science-production cycle and reducing the periods of transformation remain topical issues. Kiril Dyumayev said that it is essential to further expand direct relations of cooperation between combines, enterprises, and institutions of the two countries.

## CSSR'S LADISLAV GERLE, DELEGATION VISIT MOSCOW

### Delegation Arrives

LD141546 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Federal Vice Premier Ladislav Gerle, arrived in Moscow today for a working visit. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials.

## Talks With Silayev

LD142357 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had talks in Moscow today with Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, about the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR. Ladislav Gerle is heading our delegation, which arrived in Moscow today.

## Delegation Departs

LD160029 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 15 (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak delegation led by the Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle ended today a brief working visit to the Soviet Union and left for home.

During the visit, Ladislav Gerle met with Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Silayev, Boris Scherbina and [word indistinct] Maslyukov to discuss aspects of expanding Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering, power engineering, consumer electronics and robotics as well as Czechoslovak participation in the construction of several power engineering plants in the Soviet Union.

## TALKS ON FORCE REDUCTIONS HELD WITH DENMARK

LD152139 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1728 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 15 Jan (TASS) -- Soviet-Danish working consultations on certain aspects of problems connected with disarmament, in particular concerning the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, took place in Copenhagen on 14-15 January. Taking part in the consultation on the Soviet side were Ambassador V.V. Mikhaylov, head of the USSR delegation at the Vienna talks; and L.I. Mendelevich, USSR ambassador to Denmark; and on the Danish side, P. Groot, chief of the department of disarmament at the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

Participants in the consultations were received by P. (Djuvig), chief of the Foreign Policy Department of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## DAILY EXPRESS CITED ON CRUISE DEPLOYMENT, PROTESTS

LD151236 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] As pointed out by reports from London, the first stage of deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Great Britain has been completed. All 96 cruise missiles which it was planned to site at the Greenham Common air base have been delivered there. Now, as the DAILY EXPRESS paper points out, the attention of the military has now been switched to another air base in Molesworth, to which yet another batch of the same class of nuclear missiles is to be supplied from over the ocean next year.

These militaristic plans continue to arouse mass protests from the British public. It is reported that recently British peace supporters have staged new demonstrations at various military installations. Countrywide preparations are in hand for a mighty antinuclear demonstration.

## FRG PUBLIC CONCERNED BY BANGEMANN TALKS IN U.S.

LD160048 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, January 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy reports:

Serious concern of the FRG's democratic public has been evoked by the results of the voyage to Washington by Martin Bangemann, the federal minister of economics, who held talks in Washington on the participation of West German firms in the implementation of the United States sinister plans to militarise the outer space. The results of the minister's trip confirmed that Bonn is prepared to continue giving every support to the criminal designs of the U.S. Administration in the preparation of "star wars".

The DPA news agency reported that the very first round of the talks in Washington on involving the FRG in Washington's space venture has achieved a concrete result. Arrangement was made that another group of experts will arrive in Washington in January to study concrete details of the participation of West German firms in the research in the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative".

Moreover, the minister supposes that partial arrangement on the matter might be reached already late in March -- early in April of the current year.

Concern in the political circles of the West German capital was also evoked by Martin Bangemann's pronouncements with regard to Libya. As is known, Bonn asserted quite recently that it will not join in the United States "sanctions" against that North African state. But in Washington the West German minister proclaimed the readiness of FRG Government to support the U.S. Administration also in that matter, specifically, with regard to "Libya's diplomatic isolation".

FRG INAUGURATES FORCES TO SUPPORT U.S. UNITS

LD152001 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, January 15 TASS -- FRG Defence Minister Manfred Woerner accompanied by the U.S. ambassador to Bonn has inaugurated the first of the six staffs of the Bundeswehr which must give "support" to special units of the U.S. Army that are to be sent into Western Europe and deployed in the FRG territory "in the event of an emergency or war".

This means the implementation of the 1982 FRG -- USA agreement under which Bonn enables Washington to deploy additionally six divisions in the FRG.

MEDIA COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRG

LD151302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] A protocol for 1986 on cooperation between USSR Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting] and a West German television and radio concern, on expanding links between the two organizations was signed in Moscow today. The exchange of television and radio materials and the filming of television programs on some of the most important events in the life of the USSR and the FRG, is envisaged. Particular attention has been devoted to materials dedicated to the 27th CPSU Congress. The document was signed by Comrade Aksenov, chairman of the USSR Gosteleradio, and Nowottny, director of a West German television and radio concern.

SPAIN VIEWS POSSIBLE U.S. ACTION AGAINST LIBYA

LD151737 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Madrid, January 15 TASS -- The newspaper DIARIO-16 reports that head of the Spanish Government Felipe Gonzalez and members of his cabinet view with concern the possibility of the United States military intervention against Libya which might entail serious consequences for Spain.

This concern of the Spanish Government, the article says, is caused by the circumstance that the United States cannot stage a military operation against Libya without its air and naval bases in Spain. However, there is no confidence that Washington will request such a permission from Madrid, since it is known in advance that the answer of the Spanish Government with regard to a military intervention against Libya will be negative.

## TASS ON PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS SET FOR 26 JAN

### Communist Leader Cited

LD152004 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, January 15 TASS -- General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal made a call for the rallying of all democrats to defeat candidates of the right wing forces at the coming presidential elections, to be held on January 26.

Addressing a public meeting, the leader of Communists exposed the attempts of reaction and its mass media to create the impression that a victory of the candidates of the right wing forces is "inevitable". Alvaro Cunhal stressed that prominent anti-fascist F. Salgado Zenha is the sole candidate of the patriotic forces capable of winning the election and being a guarantor of the democratic system in Portugal.

### NATO 'Pressure' Reported

LD151954 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, January 15 TASS -- Political observers have summed up the step up in the NATO military's activities in Portugal as an attempt to exert psychological pressure on its democratic forces in advance of presidential elections slated for January 26.

It has been officially announced in Lisbon that British forces stationed in West Germany will begin a maneuver on Portuguese soil a week before the elections. The British aircraft-carrier Invincible, which was used by London during its armed conflict with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, will enter Portuguese waters in the next few days.

## FRENCH PAPER CLAIMS OF USSR UNEMPLOYMENT REJECTED

LD141254 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 14 Jan 86

["Anti-Soviet Campaign in France" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Paris January 14 TASS -- Some French papers these days are going out with banner headlines screaming. "Massive Unemployment on the March as Thousands of Employees Lose Jobs."

Surprising as it is, however, the subject of these articles is not at all the real problems facing the some 2.5 million French citizens who are denied the right to work, not the French employees who watch their own government "saving" on their salaries, or the reduction of 5,000 jobs in the civil service, which is envisaged by the country's budget for the current year.

The stories are instead about no other than the Soviet Union.

The signal for the start of this latest anti-Soviet campaign in France, which is centered around nightmarish tales about "the emergence of unemployment" in the USSR, was given by the Paris-based American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

It alleged that the measures under way in the Soviet Union to streamline the management machinery and make it more efficient were an "official recognition" of the existence of "redundant people" there.

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE was the next to join in. Suddenly remembering the official reports, which were published in the Soviet press several months ago, about the merger of a number of ministries, it also claimed "there has appeared unemployment" in the USSR. Some French papers splashed that "news" on almost a whole page each.

The slanderous anti-Soviet campaign intended to make the French doubt the indubitable social achievements of real socialism, however, was exposed by L'HUMANITE. In fact, it argued, what is happening in the Soviet Union is an effort to improve the economic management machinery and modernize it. The reduction of jobs at government organizations is being accompanied with their opening in other, more promising fields and with a broad retraining program. All the rights of the Soviet people, which are sealed in the country's Constitution, are being observed. The Soviet trade unions keep a vigilant watch to prevent any damage being done to the working people. Speaking in this connection about the accumulated Soviet experience of extensive personnel retraining, L'HUMANITE noted that retrained workers get higher qualifications and higher wages.

Amid wholesale unemployment in France some people may be tempted to believe in the "'unemployment-in-the-USSR' sensations" invented by the bourgeois press. "But their authors," the paper of the French Communists said, "Have in reality never seen even a single Soviet unemployed. And there is no wonder: the unemployed just don't exist in the USSR."

AGCA TERMED 'LIAR' IN POPE MURDER PLOT TRIAL

LD151334 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, January 15 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksey Golyayev and Sergey Kuznetsov report:

Preliminary hearings and interrogation of witnesses have been completed at the current papal murder plot trial in Rome. Court sessions will be resumed on February 4 with the prosecutor's speech. Then the floor will be given to the defence.

Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca is a liar. He contradicts himself. It is quite obvious that the provocative idea of a "Bulgarian connection" in the assassination attempt on the pope was put into his mouth. This has been stated in an interview with the TASS correspondents by Guiseppe Consolo, defence lawyer of Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov who is falsely charged with involvement in the assassination attempt.

During a regular session the court turned down a suggestion by the prosecution and the defence to make a trip to the USA to question Francesco Pazienza who had been earlier connected with the secret services of Italy and the United States. He had disproved Agca's assertions and described "Bulgarian connection" as an invention. The court decided to limit itself to Pazienza's testimony which is at its disposal. The essence of his testimony is that the Turkish terrorist was "coached" by Western secret services and that there are close connections between the "Grey Wolves" organisation to which Agca belonged and ultra-rightist Italian terrorist groupings.

A sentence is expected to be passed within the first ten days of February.

## BORDER COMMISSION TALKS WITH TURKEY CONCLUDE

LD101401 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Report by correspondent Anatoliy Koritskiy from Ankara]

[Text] The fourth session of the joint Soviet-Turkish supervisory commission to verify the line of the state border between the Soviet republic and the Republic of Turkey has completed its work in Ankara. The two countries' delegations discussed and unanimously confirmed the joint report of the technical working groups and of the parties' monitoring groups, which had previously carried out a large amount of geophysical and topographical work on determining changes in river and stream channels relating to the redemarcated frontier of 1973. Soviet and Turkish specialists carried out considerable hydrotechnical survey work for the first time. An inspection was completed into the state of frontier signs and (?so forth). The commission's work program for 1986 was also adopted.

The head of the Turkish delegation, envoy Hatay Savasci, stressed that the work of the joint Soviet-Turkish border commission's fourth session passed in a spirit of mutual understanding, trust, friendship, and business-like cooperation. The results of the commission's work, in the view of specialists and local mass media, have made a certain contribution to the cause of further developing goodneighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey, which corresponds to the two countries' national interests.

## TASS CITES AL-QADHDHAFI ON 'LOOMING MILITARY THREAT'

LD151536 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli January 15 TASS -- Addressing a meeting here, the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi condemned Washington's military preparations against Libya. He said that the United States naval armada concentrated off Libyan shores poses a direct threat to the country's sovereignty and called on the popular masses to strengthen cohesion in the face of the looming military threat.

When speaking on television Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called on the Arab countries to take effective measures in response to the economic sanctions introduced by the United States against Libya. The economic boycott is directed not only against Libya, he declared, but also against all developing countries.

### More on Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks

LD152046 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli January 15 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has appealed to the Libyan people and their armed forces to be ready to repulse at any moment armed aggression on the part of the United States and Israel.

Addressing a session of one of the city's people's Assemblies, he stressed that the U.S.-instigated economic war on Libya demands mobilization of all materials and moral resources of the Libyan people. At present, said the Libyan leader, it is necessary to give top priority attention to questions of economics, to channel the enthusiasm of the masses into practical spheres of activity. This is the only possible way to counter the White House's economic sanctions to which it is eager to draw European and several other countries, he pointed out.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi highly assessed worldwide solidarity with the Libyan people in their opposition to Washington's and Tel Aviv's aggressive plans, specially noting the position of socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union.

## REPORTAGE ON SITUATION SURROUNDING ATTEMPTED COUP IN PDRY

### Al-'Attas Arrives in Moscow

LD161008 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0909 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, 16 Jan (KUNA) -- A PDRY diplomatic source has affirmed that the South Yemeni Prime Minister, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, unexpectedly arrived in Moscow this morning accompanied by a large number of officials from his country. The source added that the visit is linked with the situation in South Yemen in the aftermath of the recent aborted coup.

It is expected that Mr al-'Attas will have talks in Moscow with the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, and other senior Soviet officials.

It has been learned that the Yemeni official left New Delhi for Moscow on board a special plane and that he was accompanied by a large 37-member delegation. Mr. al-'Attas was scheduled to go to China from India, but the aborted coup, however, compelled him to stay in New Delhi and wait to see whether he would carry on with his visit or return to Aden.

Al-'Attas had conferred, before his departure for Moscow, with the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Syria, Algeria and other countries.

Mr. al-'Attas has warned against any interference in his country's affairs and said that he would go back to his country via Moscow.

Stay of 'Undetermined Duration'

GF161006 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0952 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 16 Jan (WAKH) -- PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas arrived in Moscow today on a visit of undetermined duration.

PDRY diplomatic sources have said that al-'Attas will meet with a number of Soviet officials in order to discuss the recent events in Aden in addition to some bilateral issues of mutual interest.

Soviet Official Denies Coup Involvement

GF160912 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jan (QNA) -- General Vladimir Govorov, deputy defense minister of the USSR, who is visiting Kuwait, has denied that his country has any role in the events taking place in the PDRY.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD published in Abu Dhabi today, the USSR military official asserted that his country's policy is based on nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

Informed diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa have told AL-ITTIHAD that the Ethiopian Government yesterday received a report from its diplomatic mission in Aden which indicates that the fighting in the PDRY has begun to abate noticeably although it continues intermittently.

The paper quotes some sources in Sanaa as saying "the situation of the fighting going on between the government and the rebel forces in Aden is almost in favor of the government forces and Chairman "Ali Nasir Muhammad has complete control over the situation."

The sources described what is taking place in Aden as "a total settlingof all accounts."

PDRY Government Restores Order

LD151431 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] News agencies report with reference to Radio Aden that has resumed its work that the government troops have restored control in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, though sporadic shooting still continues there. A state coup attempt was undertaken in that country on January 13th. Radio Aden has broadcast the president's appeal to the governors, the army Command troops to help restore order in the country.

## REPORTAGE ON DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT TO KUWAIT

### KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Notes Arrival

PM151058 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jan 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Arrival in Kuwait"]

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jan -- Army General V.L. Govorov, USSR deputy defense minister, arrived in Kuwait today on a visit. He was met at the airport by Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, chief of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces General Staff, and other military leaders.

P.S. Akopov, USSR ambassador to Kuwait, was in the welcoming party.

### Military Delegations Hold Talks

LD151351 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, January 15 TASS -- Official talks began here on Tuesday between Soviet and Kuwait military delegations headed by deputy minister of defence Vladimir Govorov and Minister of Defence Shaykh Salim al-Sabah. Views were exchanged on questions of the international situation and, in particular, in the Persian Gulf area. The sides declared for the speediest ending of the war between Iran and Iraq which is a source of tension in the region and runs counter to the interests of its peoples.

Today General of the Army Vladimir Govorov was received by deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad. In a statement to the press after the meeting Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad stressed that Kuwait thought highly of the Soviet position on the Middle East. We hope, the minister said, that in the course of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit "the two great powers will achieve accord in the interests of preserving peace".

## ENVOY TO JORDAN INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST ISSUES

GF131734 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 12 Jan 86 p 16

[Interview with Aleksandr (Zinchuk) , Soviet ambassaor to Jordan, by AL-BAYAN correspondent Fahd al-Rimawi in Amman -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Fahd al-Rimawi] The visit paid by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Moscow aroused great interest. Many analyses and speculations were made on it. How do you assess this visit and its results?

[Aleksandr Zinchuk] We discussed with President Saddam all Middle East issues without exception. I can say that the Iraqi and Soviet sides agreed that the convening of an international conference to be attended by all parties involved in the conflict in addition to the United States and the Soviet Union is the only means to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement of the Palestinian issue which is considered to be the central issue in the Middle East.

All questions and matters concerning the Iraq-Iran conflict also were discussed. The Soviet Union affirmed its constant and principled position toward this conflict which is represented by the need to immediately and unconditionally halt this war, because we believe that the continuation of the war is not in the interest of the Iraqi or Iranian peoples. We had two sides of the danger of foreign interference, including military interference if this war continues. [as published]

[Al-Rimawi] Thus just Soviet position needs a practical mechanism. Is there a Soviet mediation effort to end the Iraq-Iran conflict similar to that of Tashkent to settle the conflict between India and Paksitan?

[Zentchik] We are not mediating between Iraq and Iran at present. We cannot repeat the Tashkent conference in this respect, because Soviet-Iranian relations are not at the required level. Despite this, we have informed the Iranian leaders of the Soviet position toward this war. We also have warned against the danger of the continuation of this war which threatens the vital interests of the Gulf Region's peoples.

[Al-Rimawi] Is there any Soviet mediation between Iraq and Syria?

[Zentchik] Listen, we do not believe in shuttle diplomacy. There is no specific mediation to normalize Syrian-Iraqi relations. However, I can affirm that there is a genuine Soviet contribution to the efforts being exerted to purify the air and consolidate Arab relations. We have informed both Iraq and Syria of the constant Soviet view regarding the need to unite Arab ranks to reach a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East issue.

[Al-Rimawi] What has Saddam Husayn's visit to Moscow added to Iraqi-Soviet relations?

[Zentchik] Soviet-Iraqi relations have continued to develop due to the existence of a friendship treaty between the two countries. This treaty has led to expanded economic cooperation. Thousands of Soviet experts have contributed to the Iraqi development process. Although the volume of trade exchange between us and Iraq is large, Iraq has expressed its wish to further develop trade and economic cooperation. Of course, we welcome this. Moreover, we and Iraq and even some Arabian Gulf countries agree on three important strategic points:

1. The need to end the Iraq-Iran war.
2. The need to reach a comprehensive and just peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue.
3. The need to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

[Al-Rimawi] What is your assessment of the possibility of an escalation in the missiles crisis between Syria and Israel?

[Zentchik] We believe that the deployment of any defensive weapons of any kind in any country is a legitimate right of that country; no foreign country has the right to impose its will on other countries just because defensive weapons are deployed. We hope that Israel and its allies will be ruled by reason and cease the artificial escalation of the tension with Syria and behave logically.

[Al-Rimawi] As the USSR ambassador to Jordan, is there anything new in USSR-Jordanian relations? Do you expect King Husayn to visit Moscow this year?

[Zentchik] A clear answer to this issue should be made by an official in Moscow senior to me and not by an ambassador in Amman.

[Al-Rimawi] Recently talk has increased about the imminent resumption of relations between the USSR and Israel and about allowing Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel? Is there anything new in this?

[Zentchik] I can say that the talk about an imminent resumption of our diplomatic relations with Israel is totally untrue. There also is no truth to the news that the Soviet Jews will be allowed to emigrate to Israel.

## SOVIET-IRANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION ASSESSED

GF040949 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Respected listeners, the year 1985 which ended recently, saw escalated military operations on the war fronts between Iran and Iraq. Unfortunately this had an unpleasant impact on the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran.

Soviet organizations were forced to recall all of their experts from production units built and under construction in your country with the joint cooperation of Iran and the Soviet Union, because of the shelling and bombing of Iranian towns. Unfortunately, due to this the number of production units which started their work last year was not high.

The second unit of the thermal power plant in Esfahan, with a 200,000 kilowatt capacity, is the largest such production unit. Despite this, we have to take note that although the Soviet experts were forced to leave Iran, all of the production units built in your country with the cooperation of the Soviet Union were working.

Use of the Ramin thermal power plant, two electrical units of the thermal power plant at Esfahan, the Esfahan steel mill, the coal mines, the silos, and all other production units continued.

The main reason why these establishments, which had been built in Iran with the cooperation of the Soviet Union, continued their work without stopage, is that Soviet establishments always pay a great deal of attention to providing the necessary circumstances for the normal functioning of such units. To accomplish this, even in the planning stage of industrial units they were mindful of providing training for workers to build the units and to later use them.

They provided for a system to train workers which would allow such units to be used successfully without the presence of Soviet experts. For example, during the establishment of the Esfahan steel mills, the Arak machinery factory, the coal mines, and other production units, large training centers were established to train the necessary rank of experts.

Coinciding with the establishments of the large thermal power plants of Ramin and Esfahan, the training of Iranian experts for the correct utilization of these two power plants, took place.

In addition to this, the training of special experts to usethe silos and the gas pipeline which fed other factories built as part of the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran has been accomplished. The number of Iranian experts who have been trained in this manner shows the widespread dimensions of the training scheme with the technical help of Soviet companies and establishments. During the 25 years of economic and technical cooperation, which has been mutually beneficial to both the Soviet Union and Iran, more than 85,000 experts have been trained in various fields. Therefore, what the Iranian officials try to portray as "miracles" are the result of the hard work and efforts of Soviet experts. Successful use of factories without the presence of Soviet experts is a completely calculated step by Soviet establishments which always act in a responsible manner by relying on the principles of good neighborly relations in economic cooperation with the southern neighbors.

In 1986, Iranian officials carried out a series of visits in the Soviet Union. During these meetings, clear points of cooperation were discussed and their future plans designated. For example, during this period, Mr. Kazempur Ardabili, the Iranian deputy foreign minister, Mr 'Adeli, the director general of the Economic Department of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, and other officials form Iranian factories, such as Tavanir and the National Iranian Steel Company and others visited the Soviet Union. During their meetings clear points of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran were discussed. Ways to remove the existing problems in matters of future cooperation were also discussed and examined.

Now we pay attention to the talks held between representatives of the Soviet government committee on foreign economic relations with the Economic Department of the Foreigh Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

These talks were held as the 10th session of the permanent committee for economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran. One must not overlook the importance of these discussions. The reality is that the 9th session of this committee was held more than 5 years ago in June 1980. During this period, a great many events occurred which had to be solved in a constructive manner.

In addition to this, discussion on the expansion of economic relations between our countries is necessary. The visit to Iran by Soviet experts in September 1985 was to a great deal successful in solving these issues. During their meetings they talked about the agenda of the 10th session of the permanent committee for economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and Iran and preliminary arrangements were agreed upon.

The establishment of hydro-technical facilities on the border rivers of Aras-Atrak and Tajan-(Parirud) could be mentioned as the most obvious future projects. The plan for the agreement to establish hydro-technical facilities on the reviers is at present under discussion in the appropriate Iranian companies.

Concerning the establishment of hydro-technical facilities on the Aras river, it must be said that the agreement dealing with cooperation in the mutual establishment of the facilities for the two dams of Khoda-Ararin and [name indistinct] has been reached between the two governments. These establishments not only bring cheap electricity to both the Soviet Union and Iran, but they will also water the fertile land in the nearby fields.

The two sides agreed that in the near future definite negotiations should be held concerning this agreement. We will pay more attention to this issue in one of our radio programs in the near future.
Therefore during the past year despite the existing difficulties, concrete conditions were created for the expansion of economic ties between the Soviet Union and Iran based on mutual interests. The realization of these conditions depends completely on the goodwill of both sides. As far as the Soviet side is concerned, one must say that the Soviet companies have announced their readiness to continue their economic cooperation with Iran based on mutual respect, based on fundamental mutual legal equality, non-interference in each other's affairs and mutual interests, many times in various ways to the Iranians.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN GULF CONDEMNED

GF131638 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary: "The Need to End Military Bases in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Dear listeners, as you are aware, the Middle and Near East region today is one of the most disturbed areas in the world.

The imperialists, led by the United States, want to continue and intensify the tension they themselves have created in this region in order to shamelessly interfere in the domestic affairs of the region's countries. For this purpose, they support reactionary elements in the area and crush the progressive democratic forces which are struggling for progress and the independence of their countries. The U.S. ruling circles, the heads of military departments, and the owners of the armament industries in the United States consider the U.S. bases in this region as sources of influence.

In 1981 an agreement was signed between the United States and Oman for military cooperation. Under this agreement the military bases in the Masirah islands near the Hormuz Strait were given to the United States. The United States then approached Saudi Arabia to allow U.S. AWACS radar planes to be stationed in Saudi Arabia so that the United States could collect secret information.

The Iraq-Iran war and its expansion in the Persian Gulf region has to a great extent been the reason for an expanded U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf. The United States is making full use of the Gulf war in order to increase its pressure on Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the UAE.

It is quite apparent why the United States wants in this region. It is ready to give political and military assistance to the countries of this region in return for allowing the U.S. RDF to be permanently or temporarily stationed in their territories. The RDF has been placed under a so-called central command and specially designated for use in furthering U.S. inflitration into the Middle and Near East.

Plans for expanding the U.S. military presence, under the pretexts of ensuring freedom of shipping and the flow of oil to the West, include escorting oil tankers and other shipping by U.S. naval ships and U.S. air patrols over the Persian Gulf. The operations aim at keeping U.S. political and military control over the strategically important Persian Gulf region and furthering the long-term hegemony plans of the United States.

The countries in the Persian Gulf and the world progressive and peace-loving forces are quite apprehensive about the increased U.S. military presence in this region. The Soviet Union, like other peace-loving countries, believes the interests of the littoral states in this region should be safeguarded. No other country should be allowed to claim that this region is important to its own vital interests. No other country has the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of the littoral states or assume the role of guardian or provide insurance for their domestic security. Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking at the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee reiterated that the Soviet Union wants the right of every country to freedom, independence, and self-determination to be formally recognized. This right should not be destroyed by anyone. No outside country should interfere in the affairs of other countries.

The Soviet Union, while adhering to this principle, works toward this goal of desiring normalcy in the Persian Gulf region through its policy of demilitarization, and its calls for removal of foreign military bases, making the region a nuclear free zone, respecting the neutrality that some littoral states have (?adopted), and by adhering to the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of these countries.

The Soviet Union proposes that no foreign military bases be allowed in the Persian Gulf region and that there be no increases in foreign military presence. All countries should, through an international agreement, help remove the factors which could lead to an explosion of the situation in this region. This is the demand of the present times.

## RASSADIN VIEWS CHANGES IN SUDAN SINCE FALL OF NUMAYRI

LD052347 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Leonid Rassadin commentary from the "International Panorama" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Excerpts] Thirty years have passed since Sudan, this very large African country in terms of territory, was proclaimed an independent republic. The Sudanese people won their freedom in the most difficult struggle against British colonizers. And afterwards severe trials fell to their lot. I have in mind, primarily, the very recent sad page in her history, nearly 15 years of Numayri's dictatorship. Now, 9 months after the fall of the despotic regime in Khartoum there are hardly any visible traces of the dramatic events of last spring.

These days in Khartoum, and everywhere in Sudan, one feels primarily the serious economic consequences of Numayri's rule. It is not possible to eliminate them in such a short time. As before, there is much poverty in the town. The winter which has set in here has, paradoxical as it may be, to a certain extent relieved the lot of the refugees and the homeless, forced to stay, in the main, on the streets.

In any case there is no longer the 24 hour exhausting heat, although in the daytime it is, as before, very hot. Frankly, we were very excited, waiting for this, the second meeting this year with Sudan and with her people. What is the political situation in the country today? What changes have taken place? Is there hope for a better future?

The first thing that strikes you is the lack of constraint in peoples' behavior. There is not the atmosphere of repression and fear of the times of Numayri's rule. The former apparatus of police surveillance has been dissolved. Various parties have resumed legal activity in the country, including the Sudanese Communist Party which has come out from underground. In spring the 1 year transition period ends; by this time the military have promised to hand over power to a civil administration. Preparations for elections to a constituent assembly, the Sudanese parliament, are in full swing.

In Khartoum the state of emergency has been lifted. Almost every day the local television carries reportage on the trials of the confederates of the former president who are accused of the most serious crimes against the people. Numayri himself, as the press reports, is still in Egypt where he was caught by the events of April. We were present at the trial of the former first vice president and head of Sudan's security service, Umar al-Tayyib. His involvement in the so-called Moses operation is being investigated, which was verified by the Israeli and American secret services. Carrying out at that time the secret transfer by aircraft from Ethiopia to Israel of Falashas -- Ethiopians of the Jewish faith deceived by Zionist propaganda -- the organizers of this secret operation made illegal use of Sudanese territory. In other words the territorial sovereignty of Sudan was rudely violated and moreover, with the knowledge of a group of the then leaders and colleagues of the security organs.

Today in Sudan the opinion is expressed more and more often that the cause of the country's hunger was not only drought. Direct blame for the tragedy is carried by the IMF and the World Bank, controlled by the United States. Crude pressure on their part, with the aim of getting Sudan to pay its many thousands of millions in debts, led to a situation in the last years of Numayri's rule in which the sowing area for grain crops was substantially reduced. And today the IMF continues to blackmail the new Sudanese authorities, trying to force them to make political concessions, and primarily to make them turn back on the policy of nonalignment proclaimed by the present leadership.

## PRETORIA PLACES LESOTHO UNDER ECONOMIC BLOCKADE

LD151445 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Harare, January 15 TASS -- The Pretoria authorities have established a tough economic blockade of Lesotho. Radio Lesotho has reported that the Republic of South Africa has imposed a complete embargo on the delivery of oil products, food, medicines and other prime necessities there. All motor vehicles and railway trains bound for Lesotho are detained at the border. As a result, an acute shortage of fuel has developed in that country and the shelves of stores have become empty. Desmond Sixishe, Lesotho's minister of information and broadcasting, has stated in Maseru that the situation became aggravated to such an extent that the government has appealed to the international community to organise an urgent airlifting of food for the population.

As a pretext for the "punitive action" the South African authorities put forward an assertion that "terrorists" and "saboeturs", as Pretoria calls the refugees who flee from the racists' repressions, allegedly find refuge in Lesotho. A statement circulated in Maseru by the Government of Lesotho points out that, in actual fact, the regime of apartheid by means of the blockade is taking vengeance on Lesotho for the establishment of diplomatic relations with socialist countries as well as for the passage of the U.N. Security Council's resolution condemning Pretoria for last month's raid on Maseru.

After talks with Roelof Botha, South Africa's minister of foreign affairs, Chester Crocker, assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, who visited the Republic of South Africa, virtually expressed solidarity with the racists' actions. He demagogically called on Lesotho to go to talks with the Republic of South Africa by using the existing channels.

## ANC, SOVIET OFFICIALS COMMENT ON AID TO ANC

MB091039 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa enters its 75th year showing far greater organization and strength than it has demonstrated before. It enjoys the support of the majority of the peoples of South Africa and is recognized by the international community. Under its new program of action the Soviet Communist Party believes that it has a moral duty to give all possible support to those suffering under the yoke of apartheid.

Concerning Soviet solidarity with the ANC's armed struggle against the forces of racism and apartheid in South Africa, the director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and member of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Anatoliy Gromyko, says:

[Begin Gromyko recording in Russian fading into Zulu] Today the apartheid regime in South Africa is up against a wall of resistance. It is obvious to anyone that the regime is doomed. The revolution of the oppressed grows in intensity daily and shows no signs of abating. Victory will be attained faster if all progressive forces worldwide stand steadfastly on the side of those fighting to eradicate the scourge of apartheid in South Africa and give comprehensive support to the ANC of South Africa. The people of the Soviet Union are convinced of this and actively support the struggle of the ANC of South Africa, which is today commemorating its 74th anniversary. The Soviet Union, through its government and organizations, collects donations that are entrusted to the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and a part of these funds is used to support those in the struggle in South Africa.

The Soviet Union also provides tuition for members of the ANC in its schools and colleges, supports the ANC in international forums, and promotes friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the ANC of South Africa. We trust that our support will further enhance its work of liberation and bring nearer still the day of liberation for the peoples of South Africa from under the yoke of oppression and apartheid rule. [end recording]

New we shall hear what the secretary general of the ANC, Alfred Nzo, says concerning the organization's views on Soviet aid;

[Begin Nzo recording in English fading into Zulu translation] The Soviet public through the communist party has contributed and continues to contribute toward the progress of our struggle in every way possible. The ANC of South Africa appreciates this help and expresses its thanks to the peoples of the Soviet Union. This expression of solidarity with our struggle means a great deal to us. We also express our thanks to all our friends in other socialist countries. The bastions of apartheid are beseiged on all fronts by a wide cross-section of the nationalities living in South Africa, under the leadership of the ANC, which works together with all who are determined to achieve self-determination in South Africa. As stated by the president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, the struggle of the oppressed peoples of South Africa is many-faceted, namely through growing guerrilla warfare and through organized anti-apartheid campaigns inside South Africa and also on the international scene. The ANC and its allies in other countries see no other way out except the intensification of the struggle. It has become abundantly clear that with increasing pressure from the international community, the apartheid regime will become divided against itself and this will spell its demise. The freedom charter is the only way to a just and free society for the peoples of South Africa. [end recording]

## MOZAMBIQUE OFFICIAL GRATEFUL FOR SOVIET AID

PM091520 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Humanitarian Gift"]

[Text] Maputo, 4 Jan -- The free material aid granted to Mozambique by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Peace Fund is timely and very much needed by our country, A. (Mutemba), secretary general of the Mozambique Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Foreign Peoples, stated. He noted that the gift from the USSR, which includes prime necessities including clothes, footwear, and school equipment, is intended for the population of the Gorongosa region, which has been cleared of gangs of the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" which operates in the country on orders from racist South Africa and international imperialism.

The Soviet Union, he said, constantly gives political and economic support to the Mozambique people and promotes the strengthening of the republic's industrial potential and defense capability. Despite the undeclared war being waged against Mozambique by imperialist circles our people are fully resolved to build a new and just society, A. (Mutemba) stressed. The help of friends plays an important role in boosting the economy and improving the working people's life. But we need peace, only under whose conditions can successful movement be made along the road of progress. That is why we condemn the dangerous plans to militarize space, which are fraught with the danger of a universal nuclear catastrophe. Mozambicans welcome the USSR's peace initiatives. We received with approval the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. Like other peoples, Mozambicans do not want either a war or an arms race that dooms millions of people to suffering and material privation.

COMMENTARY VIEWS UNREST IN HAITI; U.S. AID

LD150013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Station commentary presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] According to the UPI agency, the dictatorial regime in Haiti is stepping up repression against its political opponents. In connection with the general strike held in the country on 13 January, the authorities put the army and police on an increased combat readiness. In Haiti all schools and colleges have been closed for over a week. Here is a Moscow radio commentary with Sergey Pravdin and the microphone:

The wave of protests against the bloody Duvalier regime rolled over this small country in the Caribbean Sea after a referendum was held there last summer which consolidated Jean-Claude Duvalier Junior in power. The so-called Duvalier dynasty has been in power in Haiti for 30 years already, since 1956. During that time, according to press reports tens of thousands of people have disappeared without a trace. As the U.S. religious organization, Pax Christi, pointed out in its report, the population of Haiti does not live in the general accepted sense of that word, but just exists, and that existence is reminiscent of a nightmare. The Duvalier dictatorship conducts a constant policy of terror against its own people.

Press agencies point out that, over the whole period of the existence of the regime, there has never been an upsurge of struggle against the Duvalier clan as that seen now. Spontaneous uprisings against the regime occurred in August and September. In the town of Gonaives in November, the national security troops, or the Tontons Macoutes as they are called in Haiti, fired on a student demonstration. Three people were killed and many injured and more than 80 demonstrators were thrown into prison. In protest against this reprisal school children held a strike on 7 January. The general strike held in Haiti on 13 January affected all of Haiti's large towns.

At the same time, participants in the demonstrations are also protesting against the domination of U.S. monopolies in the country. They have demanded that the Washington administration cease providing aid to the regime, thanks to which it retains power.

To all appearances however, these demands worry official Washington little. They are saying with a serious face that some kind of liberalization is taking place in Haiti. As the UPI agency reports, the Reagan administration has decided to give the Duvalier regime another $56 million in the coming year.

NEW GUATEMALA PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT INAUGURATION

LD151358 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Managua, January 15 TASS -- The ceremony of inaugurating the new president of the country, Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, has been held at the national theater in Guatemala's capital. The first civilian government of Guatemala since 1970 and third in the past 50 years, has also been sworn in. The absolute majority of ministerial posts went to members of the Christian Democratic Party, which won the elections held last year.

Speaking at the ceremony, the new president has admitted that none of the previous Guatemalan presidents faced such a heavy burden of political, social and economic problems.

Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said that violence had been rife in the country and thousands upon thousands of Guatemalan people fell victim to it. The unfair international economic order, and also corruption led to a catastrophic situation in the national economy. The country experiences an acute shortage of currency, there is no money to get down to new projects. The external debt exceeds 4 times Guatemala's annual exports. Unemployment is on the rise and the socio-economic standing of the working masses is deteriorating. Five million out of 8 million Guatemala's people live in poverty, while just a few persons keep the bulk of the national wealth.

The new president outlined the main ways of taking Guatemala out of the crisis. He noted that restoration of democracy was impossible without the participation of all social and political forces of socitety.

Touching upon the situation in Central America, Vinicio Cerezp Arevalo said that the region was experiencing the deepest political crisis ever in its history. The main way of attaining peace in Central America is through negotiations within the framework of the Contadora Group. Guatemala's new civilian government supports the Contadora peace efforts, and is ready to offer its mediatory services to do away with the crisis.

The Central American governments should decide their problems themselves without interference from outside, the president stressed. He called for struggle for integration of the Central American countried, specifically within the framework of a possible Central American parliament, as the mechanism bound to ensure attainment and preservation of peace in the region.